The Pacific.

REV. J. W. DOUGLAS, "First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy." PROPRIETOR.

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Its Correspondence will extend to the Atlantic States, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and embrace the prominent points in our own State.

Its readers will thus be informed of all matters of public interest, whether at home or abroad.

THE PACIFIC is the organ of no Sect or Party. Started with no purpose of gain, and pledges it to the great interests of Religion and Education, it commends itself to the consideration and support of every citizen of California.

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Communications.

The Jews in China.

MR. EDITOR,—I have lately received from Mr. R. Cole, of the London Missionary Society, Hong Kong, several sheets, fac-similes of the manuscripts in the ancient Hebrew, obtained at a Jewish temple several hundred miles in the interior of the country. We learn by a description which accompanies these sheets, that the existence of a body of Jews in a remote province of the Chinese empire, came to the knowledge of the Jesuit missionaries, early in the 17th century in the following manner:—

"A Jewish scholar and expectant of civil promotion, a native of that city, temporarily resident at Peking, introduced himself to the Missionaries, and announced himself of the same religion as the foreigners. Being led by Ricci to view the interior of the chapel, and the paintings above the altar and around the sides of the building, he proceeded to bow before the various pictures, professing, however, to perform this unusual act, only in imitation of his guide and conductor, and as a homage to the great ancestors of his race. It was only by means of a subsequent explanation, that the misunderstanding was removed, and the fact of the mutual distinctness of the two religions became clear to the mind of each.

The interesting information obtained from this Jewish visitor, led Ricci three years afterwards, to despatch a Chinese Christian to K'hae-fung-foo, to test the accuracy of his statements. A copy of portions of the Pentateuch in Hebrew was brought back by the messenger. Other Israelites arrived in Peking, and interesting communications took place."

From this information and that received from other sources, the Rev. Dr. Medhurst was led to devise a plan for despatching some trustworthy native messengers into those parts of the interior, where Jews were formerly known to be. The services of two Chinese Christians, in the employment of the, above Society, were made available for the mission. They made a visit to the city where the Jewish temple is situated, and returned bringing with them the Hebrew manuscripts, of which we have the facsimile.

The diary of the Chinese visitors, a portion of which we copy, will acquaint the reader with the general condition of the Jewish community at K'hae-fung-foo:—

"After a tedious journey of twenty-five days, they at length entered the east gate of the city; and pursuing their course along the Great East-gate street, in accordance with the information which they had lately acquired on the journey, they soon turned to the northwards, and at no great distance, arrived at the site of the Jewish synagogue, facing to the eastward. Here, in the midst of a surrounding population, two-thirds of whom were professors of Mahommedanism, and close adjoining to a heathen temple dedicated to the "god of fire," a few Jewish families, sunk in the lowest poverty and destitution, their religion scarcely more than a name, and yet sufficient to separate them from the multitude around, exposed to trial, reproach, and the pain of long-deferred hope, remained the unconscious depositaries of the oracles of God, and survived as the solitary witnesses of departed glory. Not a single individual could read the Hebrew books; they had been without a Rabbi for fifty years. The expectation of a Messiah seems to have been entirely lost. The rite of circumcision, which appears to have been observed at the period of their discovery by the Jesuits two centuries ago, had been totally discontinued. The worshippers within the synagogue faced towards the west; but whether in the direction of Jerusalem or towards the suspended tablets of the emperors, no clear information was obtained. The synagogue itself was tottering in ruins; some of the ground had been alienated to pagan rites, and a portion of the fallen materials sold to the neighboring heathen. Some time previously, they had petitioned the Chinese emperor to have pity on their poverty, and to rebuild their temple. No reply had been received from Peking, but to this feeble hope they still clung. Out of seventy family names or clans, only seven now remained, numbering about 200 individuals in all, dispersed over the neighborhood. A few of them were shopkeepers in the city; others were agriculturists at some little distance from the suburbs; while a few families also lived in the temple precints, almost destitute of raiment and shelter. According to present appearances, in the judgment of our native messengers, after a few years, all traces of Judaism will probably have disappeared, and this Jewish remnant have been amalgamated with and absorbed into surrounding Mohammedanism.

Although the messengers were afterwards suddenly interrupted in their researches within the synagoge, and their departure from the city itself was subsequently hastened by fear, they remained for a period sufficient to enable them to accomplish the main object of their visit. They copied many interesting inscriptions in Chinese, and a few in Hebrew, which are appended to their journals. They brought back also eight M. S. S. of apparently considerable antiquity, containing portions of the Old Testament Scriptures, of which fac-similies are subjoined. These eight M. S. S. are written on thick paper, bound in silk, and bear internal marks of foreign, probably Persian origin. The writing appears to have been executed by means of a style, and to be in an antique Hebrew form, with vowel points. The cursory examination which we have been already enabled to bestow on them, leads to the belief that they will be found by western biblical scholars, to be remarkable for their generally exact agreement with the received text of the Hebrew Old Testament. Though in themselves interesting and valuable, they are probably much inferior in interest and value to the twelve rolls of vellum containing the Law, each 30 feet in length by two or three in breadth, which our messengers examined in the holiest of holiest. Measures are already in progress for procuring these latter M. S. S., which would be a worthy addition to some one of our national institutions, and for bringing down to Shanghae any Israelites who might be induced to visit that city. The portions of the Old Testament Scriptures already received, are the following:—Exodus, chapters 1 to 6, Exodus 38. to 40; Leviticus, 19 and 20: Numbers, 13 to 15; Deuteronomy, 11 to 16; and Deuteronomy, 32; various portions of the Pentateuch, Psalms and Hagiographa, which appear to be parts of an ancient Hebrew Liturgy, are contained in two of the M. S. S. already received.

The temple or synagogue at K'hae-fung-foo is said to have been built about A. D. 1190; but the Jews themselves assert that their race entered China as early as the period of the Han dynasty, which would correspond with some time about the Christian era."

"Since the preceding pages were written, the two Chinese travelers have been despatched a second time to Kae-fung-foo. They returned to Shanghae in July, having met with complete success in their mission. Six of the twelve rolls of the Law, which they saw during their previous visit, each containing a complete copy of the whole Pentateuch, were purchased for 400 taels of silver (about £130) from the Jews duly assembled to the number of 300 persons; and the MSS. were conveyed in open day from the synagogue to the lodigings of our travellers. They are each written in a fine legible hand on thick sheep-skins sewed together, and are without points, or any of the modern divisions into sections or even books. They are in excellent preservation, except one, which was injured by a flood during the Ming Dynasty, but is considered critically of the greatest value. During the first visit our travelers, by mistaking family names for individuals, greatly underrated the number of the Jewish community. Circumcision also appears to be practised, though the tradition respecting its origin and object appears to be lost among them. Forty other smaller Hebrew MSS. were also brought away, which, on farther examination, may possibly throw light on their early history and migration.

Two Chinese Jews also accompanied our travelers on their return, and are now residing under the roof of Dr. Medhurst at Shanghae, in order to study Hebrew, the knowledge of which has been entirely lost among them. They appear to have a great desire to re-establish the Hebrew services in their synagogue. They have expressed also a willingness to send down their children for instruction; and the Bishop of Victoria indulges the hope that he may possibly obtain hereafter two Jewish students for the Missionary college of St. Paul's at Hong Kong, now nearly completed, and instituted for the object of training native missionaries for China. A portion of the MSS. are sent to the "London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews," Chatham Place, Blackfriars, by the present montly steamer."

As we look upon the fac-similes of these Hebrew manuscripts, the strange and antique characters with which they are written, awaken feelings of awe and sublimity in the mind. For many centuries they have preserved truths relating to the existence and unity of the Supreme Being in the midst of a nation of idolators. The purity and dignity of the doctrines which they taught, continued to utter a protest against idolatry and superstition, until the language in which they were written became obsolete and unintelligble.

These ancient characters were the symbols of thought to a language which flourished its period on earth, while the nation to which it was vernacular had an independent existence, and then passed from the ordinary use of men. These are the relics which it has left behind, the memorials of ages long past. In this language, so ancient and venerable, the Holy Scriptures were written. The characters themselves seem to our eyes the sign manuel of the holy men of old, in testimony of the antiquity of the Word of God. In the language itself, now obsolete, save in the knowledge of the learned, we have the proof that the Bible is not, as some would have it, a work of modern invention, but that its first existence was contemporaneous with that of the patriarchs, kings and prophets — who used this language as a vehicle of their thoughts; and in the symbols which we now see before us, transmitted them to future ages.

The copies of the Law, written in ancient Hebrew, found in different portions of the earth, bear unmistakable evidence of antiquity. Though found in places entirely isolated from each other, their coincidence in language is such as to show that they have the common origin, while the very seclusion and obscurity in which these copies have remained for ages, render each one an independent witness of the authenticity of the Scriptures.

F. BUEL.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17, 1852.

Santa Cruz Correspondence.

SANTA CRUZ, April 13th, 1852.

Messrs. Editors,—I send you a few lines on the progress of events here. This being one of the "nooks and corners," we have none of those rapid and startling occurrences which transpire in your great cities. This is the country—the valley among the mountains, where peace and good order generally prevail—the talk being not about the last robbery, or murder, but respecting the likelihood of the crops, and how much land farmer so and so is going to put under cultivation. Let others be as they may, Santa Cruz is about as safe, and almost as enjoyable as any of the good old places, even in New England. We have beauty of scenery—healthfulness of climate—fertility of soil, and a quiet and prospering community. What more do we require, except the want, in California generally, of ladies. Well, these, too, are coming. Husband and lover are bringing them and receiving them, and so even in this way, at least, by and by, our wants will be supplied.

I cannot help thinking that this would be one of the finest situations for a good school. A good school, on a liberal basis, would be a great blessing; and this we must really have, sooner or later, for quite a number of children go no where, and this will never do to continue long.

A great deal of land has been fenced in and broken since last year, and the farmers are extending their lines in every direction.

This year a large quantity of grain has been put into the ground, and onions are to be raised in great abundance; that is, if the cultivators have not too much to attend to, otherwise the weeds will choke the onions as they did last year.

We are likely to send from this place a great deal of lime during the coming season. Quite a number of choice spots have been selected, and various individuals are making their preparations. They are also beginning to get out blocks of lime stone for building and ornamental purposes, but at present they are rather trying what can be done than really entering into that business.

A very excellent tannery has also been started, with a splendid run of water passing through it, and the pits are cut in the solid rock. The leather is made up by the proprietors into saddles, harness, &c. The bark is obtained in the valley, and is found to be of a very superior quality.

A very good building has at length been bought for a Court House, and will soon be adapted to its proper use. This has turned out of house and home the Sons of Temperance, but it may be the means of inducing them to build a place of their own. A reading society was started some time back, and if it were only a little further ahead, this and the Sons might unite in putting up a building; but it is too much for an infant to do a man's work. By-the-by, how delightful it is to get once more the old magazines and reviews. With one of these in our hand we can almost think ourselves again at home—in the old place. Nay! we can even go back to our once happy college days. How time rushes on! Surely we must be changing!

As soon as the weather will permit, it is the intention of the owners of a small pier, which was put up last year and answered a very good purpose, to lengthen it considerably. This will be of great use as we may expect a pretty abundant supply to leave this place this year for the San Francisco market. But what we also want is a steamer to ply at regular intervals, between this and the great city. Then could the farmers apply themselves to the raising of vegetables, poultry, &c., and the manufacture of butter.

To this, however, we are looking forward, and in a year or two we think it must certainly come. Last year we kept some four or five vessels constantly at work during the season, but this year we shall require considerably more to take off our supplies.

I am happy to say that on Sunday P. M., March 14th, a Church of the Congregational order was founded in this place. The number that united in fellowship was nine—a very fair beginning for this little valley. It was a most delightful season—all esteeming it a very great privilege to be again in the bonds, and once more partakers of the blessed repast. May God bless this infant church, and located in a valley so green—so beautiful—so flourishing, may it ever prove its spiritual equal. As Santa Cruz is almost by itself, there was present no minister nor church of the same order; but the Rev. Mr. Dryden, the Minister of the Methodist Church, preached the sermon, and the members of that body having been invited, were also present and recognized at the table, the sister Church.

On Sunday, March 21st, a very numerously attended meeting was held in the Congregational Chapel, by the religious and moral portion of the community, to bring before the inhabitants the question of the Sabbath. Here, as elsewhere in this State, the stores, with one honorable exception, are kept open and much other work is done on the Sabbath. It was a most encouraging meeting, and a committee was appointed, viz: the Congregational and Methodist Ministers, and the Padre, to wait on the store keepers and express the wish of the assembly. The meeting was adjourned to receive the report. It remains to be seen whether the Padre will act, as many Roman Catholics are not opposed to Sabbath, work.

On Wednesday night, March 24th, was held in the Methodist Chapel the first anniversary of Eureka Division, No. 4, of the Sons of Temperance. The speakers on the occasion were the Revs. Messrs. Dryden and Hinds. It was an interesting meeting, and as an effect, I may mention, that at the next gathering of the order there were nine propositions for membership.

I have thus told you a good deal about our beautiful little valley, and I am afraid I may have tired yourselves and your readers. But this is, I suppose, one of the things you want—information of what is going on around you, in this, our advancing State. I will now close by saying that we hope to make this valley, ere long, not only a place for growing potatoes, but a peaceful and happy home for some of our city mining friends; that when they have faithfully worked and carefully laid by a little of the bright and yellow dust, they may then quit their hand hardening and heart hardening labor, and come to this pretty, tranquil valley; and here, in the midst of lovely scenes have their cottage and garden, and cows and pigs and poultry, and in these enjoyments, spend a long and useful life, devoted to the service of God and man. H.

Freedom and its Foes.

It is mournful to see the ingenuity with which the minions of Austria, here and elsewhere, labor to undermine the reputation of the Hungarian Governor, and to interrupt the favor with which he has been and is received by the American people. A variety of motives may contribute to this. As to those of his countrymen who have been enlisted in this service, personal hostility, political disagreement, jealousy, or a desire to court Austrian favor—some or all of these, undoubtedly, have been the impulse behind their pens, which has caused them to color every act of Kossuth, and to undertake to impeach, sometimes the prudence of his policy, sometimes his intellectual powers, sometimes his honesty, and at others, his courage and patriotism, and which has, at last, pushed them so far as to attempt the justification of the treason of Gorgey himself. The *London Times*, of course, has a different, and qnite transparent object, and the Austrian emissaries here. But the Esterhazys, the Batthyanyis, the Szemeres, it is easy to see that the glorious reputation which Kossuth has won, not only amid his own people, but in England and America, has so overshadowed their names and deeds, and pushed them so far into the perspective, that they can only reemerge into the public view by assaulting Kossuth himself; and so, too indolent, too feeble, or too unpatriotic to follow his bright example, they employ their valuable leisure, in defaming the character of their country's champion. One fact, however, stands conspicuous above all others, and that is, that the exiled Governor has devoted every moment of his liberty, scarcely allowing time for sleep or refreshment, with the most gigantic efforts and peerless eloquence, to the cause of his prostrate country. Can his detractors furnish the same evidence of sincerity?

But we have seen the man, heard him, know him, and feel able to judge somewhat of his character and powers, his motives and earnestness, without the assistance of envious enemies. We prefer to judge for ourselves from the history of the Hungarian struggle, from the events that transpired during its progress, from the unbiassed testimony of travelers, from our knowledge of the man himself; and so, it seems, do the American people. His course is still a triumph. The shutting of the gates of a single city against him will not impede his career. The glowing hearts of the West are his; and his touching eloquence, his inspiring presence and noble bearing, his integrity, love of Fatherland and republicanism, commend him to the earnest and manly people beyond the Alleghanies. His mission is not yet ended.

His advent to our shores, we are persuaded will be fraught with consequences of more probable momentousness than have attended the coming of any stranger, except La Fayette, since Columbus raised the veil that hid the Western World. Its ultimate results lie in the distant future, screened from the eye of man. But that it may ultimately invoke an energy which shall bear forward and upward the liberty, the development and the destiny of man, we have such faith in Him who rides upon the circuit of the Heavens as fully to believe.

The sentiment which the Magyar exile represents, illustrates, embodies, is interwoven in the fabric of Americaan character, and meets response from the American heart. He has inspired the tongues of the good and the gifted, and awakened the divinest emotion. We gave him such reception as never mortal had before. Amid streaming banners and waving plumes, and clattering hoofs, there arose a heartiness of enthusiasm such as greeted no Roman warrior when, under triumphal arches, he dragged his trembling captives and glittering spoils. We do not believe that the feeling thus aroused will congeal into silence in any icy ventricle of the American heart, or that the opening of any new bag of Austrian slanders can arrest its progress.

The popular outbursts which, to-day, vociferate huzzas to a returning conqueror, or to one invested with worldly glories, may, it is true, to-morrow, shout with stentor lungs, "Crucify him! crucify him!" But not of such is the homage which freemen pay to a freeman, who emerges conspicuously from a sea of despotism, and amidst threats and armies, bravely holds their own principles aloft, full in the gaze of the world. There is in this a claim to our enduring enthusiasm. Our guest did not come to us with brow encinctured with a golden crown, nor did the "dust reach to the roof of heaven, raised by his populous troops." He brought no navy to crowd our port. He poured no coined treasures into our coffers. No haughty pride, or wordly pomp, or dazzling circumstances attended him. He bore no warrant subscribed in royal autograph, nor was he decorated with stars or garters, or titles of nobility. But he came *alone*, from exile and from prison, with property confiscate and a bounty on his head, accompanied by a few faithful followers, and his heroic wife, and heralded only by his own great deeds and virtues. The jewels that sparkled in his crown were wisdom, eloquence, virtue, patriotism, suffering. He came, bearing a name, which, as an American traveller tells us, men dare not now articulate in Vienna, but which springs exultant from American lips, and which, let us hope, will hereafter be synonymous with freedom over the globe. He shook the dust from his feet at the dark frowning gates of Despotism, and entered the rosy portals of the Republic.

And why came he here to free America? Because, here, the social and political convictions of his soul have found their fullest development. Because, in the same heroic endeavor in which Hungarian streams ran blood, our fathers dragged their shoeless feet o'er frozen ground, and crimsoned the path of patriotism. In the same cause, Hungary and America threw back the invading powers, and sent them to kneel and supplicate for aid before the Russian throne. To blast the same cause, the serpent Treason coiled his stealthy form amidst the patriot's camp. Let the name of Arnold, Gorgey and Iscariot go down through endless cycles, an unapproachable triumvirate of infamy and crime.

And, coming hither, he asks that we, now grown to gianthood—that we, embosomed between two oceans and grasping a continent; that we, the twenty-five millions of America, basking in the smiles of the Goddess of Liberty, shall not close our ears to the sounds that are trembling over Europe, nor our hearts to the appeals of men struggling to be free, but shall, of our material abundance, give substantial encouragement to the principles on which our happiness is based, and which we delight to honor.

Can a suffering nation, at this date of the world's history, be shut from sympathy and aid, when foreign despots league against her? We believe that the great clock of Time stands too full upon the meridian hour. Nor is so much assistance required as many suppose. Inherent weakness is in the tyrant's ranks. Knowledge will pervade them. Types are everywhere at work, and through them great thoughts and noble aspirations are flooding the world. There is a magnetism between bayonet tips and metallic types. We may see the spark communicate. The Despot is not sure of his own guns. He knows not how soon, convinced of error, they may turn their noisy mouths and hurl back his own arguments.

We are not of those, if any such there are, who believe that the voice of Hungary is stilled forever. No nation more tenacious of freedom is known to history. Through eleven centuries she has contended for her rights. Oft overborne by physical force—afflicted with persecution—sapped by intrigue—the naptha-flame yet burns upon her hearths. Though domestic treason and foreign intervention have given her foes a temporary triumph, let us yet have faith in the vitality of freedom and in the justice of God. Let us believe that she will yet arise, and sweep the perfidious Hapsburg down the "dark-rolling Danube" into the depths of the Black Sea—that the will of her people will yet be heard, as loudly and imperatively as the earthquake that has just tramped through Dalmatia, along her southern border.

Some men would persuade us that all is quiet and permanence. The cry "peace, peace, when there is no peace." All is ferment, anxiety, apprehension, preparation. The shaggy Bear of Russia uncovers his tusks. He is filling the Baltic with his fleets. Forty-two of his sail, well equipped, manned, provided, now ride its waves. Beyond the Pyrenees, in distant Portugal, the recruiting sergeant is in every town. The forts of Milan are pushed rapidly to completion and equipment. France threatens to absorb Belgium. Switzerland calls on England for intervention against French designs. In France, the muzzling of the press, the censorship of costume, the hundred thousand arrests, the secresy, mystery, tyranny, the gag, the confiscation, disaffection, insurrection, all indicate that a crisis is at hand. England is all astir. A powerful squadron ploughs the English channel, and preparations for defence against invasion stimulate the nation. The House of Commons has voted, even against the wishes of the Ministry, and at the cost of Lord John Russell's resignation, in favor of enrolling a militia after the American model—the establishment of a standing army, in the American form. The nations are all guarding against the event of a contemplated European war.

The temporary ascendancy of Louis Napoleon cannot endure. His fall will be the *signal* or the *cause* of some mighty outburst. The battle between absolutism and republicanism is sure to come. The time advances with unerring certainty. Europe rests on ground of volcanic formation. The old crust heaves and rocks. The fires beneath are muttering in their unquiet slumbers. We hear their sullen whispers, even across the sea. An occasional flame shoots up, through the rocky ribs of earth, and now glares against the midnight sky that curtains classic Italy—now darts athwart the starry arch that bends o'er Hungary, and now flashes portentously around uneasy France. In the great subterranean laboratory, fires are preparing that cannot be repressed. The molten lava grows redder and hotter; and when the vast crater shall, as it will, flame to the clouds, thrones and despots, principalities and powers, the divine rights of kings, usurpers and legitimate successors, will be whelmed and lost, and the *People*, in their majesty, will rise to the enjoyment of their rights, the appreciation of their privileges and powers, and the government of themselves.—*New York Daily Times.*

The Beauty of the Heavens.

How delightful is it to contemplate the heavens! They are stretched out as a curtain to dwell in!" Not only as far as the human eye can see, but beyond the remotest boundary which the highest telescopic power can reach, does the ethereal firmament extend! We can find no limit, no boundary. Millions of miles may be traversed from any given point of space, and still the heavens appear illimitable. Infinity is stamped upon them. And with what gorgeous magnificence is that curtain adorned! In every direction it is studded with worlds, suns, and systems, all harmoniously moving in perfect and undeviating obedience to the Almighty will. The soul in such a contemplation is absorbed. Earth ceases to hold us with its silver chain. The mind, set free from groveling pursuits, mounts up, as on the wings of an eagle, and soars away through immensity of space, surveying and admiring the innumerable revolving orbs, which, like so many "crowns of glory" and "diadems of beauty," bespangle that firmament "whose antiquity is of ancient days," and which so powerfully attest that "the hand that made them is divine!"

The immense distance of the fixed stars claims our attention, and awakens the most enrapturing feelings in the mind. Reason is compelled to give the reins to imagination, which tells us there are stars so distant that their light has been shining since the creation, and yet amazingly rapid as light travels, no ray from them has yet reached us!

"The heavens truly declare the glory of God," and, in beholding such a display of glory and beauty, we are deeply impressed with its manifestation of the power of the Creator, who sustains, upholds and preserves such myriads of ponderous revolving bodies, each in its orbit, moving in unerring obedience to his will.

MACREADY'S OPINION OF THE STAGE AS A SCHOOL OF MORALS.—Mr. Macready, the tragedian, now resides at Sherborne in the bosom of a most interesting family of twelve children. Among many excellent rules for the government of his family, is one, from which it is said he has never departed. It is, that no one of his children should ever, on any pretence, enter a theatre, or have any visiting connection with actors or actresses

EXTREMES MEET—Dr. Kane, of the Arctic expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, says, that at the temperature of 70 or 80 degress *below the freezing point*, cold became as sensible in its effects as heat, from which indeed it was impossibly to be distinguished by sensation. Cold iron when touched burned the skin as if had been red hot.

THE PACIFIC.

San Francisco, Friday, April 23, 1852.

Agents for the Pacific.

Rev. J. A. Benton	Sacramento.
Rev. J. Parker	Mormon Island.
Dr. J. Upton	Diamond Springs.
Bradley's Express	Weberville.
Hunter's Express	Coloma.
" "	Pinecrville.
" "	Auburn.
Wm. T. Gibbs, P. M.	Georgetown.
J. C. Lincoln	Greenwood Valley.
Parker & Eimer	Grass Valley.
Rev. J. H. Warren	Nevada.
"	Marysville.
B. N. Sexton	Stockton.
Reynolds' Express	Sonora.
D. Shepherd	Murphy's Diggins
Rev. I. H. Bratton	San Jose.
"	Santa Clara.
Dr. W. S. King	Monterey.
Capt. W. G. Dana	San Luis Obispo.
W. T. B. Sandford	Los Angeles.

Extension of the "Area of Freedom."

It is several months since we first warned our readers that the attempted introduction of Slavery into California was no accidental emanation from the over-heated brain of a juvenile politician; but a well planned, and carefully digested scheme, conceived by veteran statesmen of the Southern Atlantic States, whose ministers plenipotentiary were despatched hither to mature the details of the plan, and superintend its execution, with the aid of the young and enthusiastic *chivalry* of California. Step by step, almost with the steadiness and accuracy of astronomical phenomena, has one feature after another of the scheme appeared above the horizon. More are yet to follow as the dark planetarium revolves.

We have it from reliable authority that, as early as the close of the Water-lot Legislature, it was determined by the wire-workers that, as far as practicable, none but thorough-going pro-slavery men should be sent to the present Legislature; that whether they were Whig or Democrat it mattered not, so they were *sound* in Southern principles. But it is not our purpose here to dwell upon the details of the plan, but merely, by a few extracts from items of news originating in different localities, to show how extensive were the ramifications of the plan into all parts of the Union, and how promptly the magnetic wires of one section responded to those of the other. A few of these facts have appeared in our columns before, but we repeat them for the sake of the connexion.

The Charleston Courier, of July 6th says:

"On her last trip the Isabel took out thirty-nine slaves, belonging to some of the passengers bound to some of the gold diggings; on this, she had fifty-five; and the number on her next, as we have been informed, is likely to be increased; that is to say, if the reports from the mines continue to be as favorable as they have been recently."

The counterpart of which is the following from the San Francisco Herald of the 16th of April:

"Increase of Servants.—The Steamer Isthmus, which arrived yesterday, brought up several gentlemen with a number of servants—one with twelve, another six, another seven, another five, and so on."

We also learn that many of these "servants"—and under our present Constitution they are nothing more,—have lately arrived on various steamers with their masters, and been distributed through the interior. This is a very inconvenient kind of slavery. So long as it is unsustained by the usual code of laws in use in the South, and comes into competition with free white labor, untrammeled by enforcement laws, it cannot long survive. It will be the business of our voting population to take especial care that no laws shall be passed, tending either directly or indirectly toward the maintenance of Slavery.

The National Era of the 19th Feb., says:

"A member of the Legislature of California, a native of Virginia, informs the editor of the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer that a proposition will be introduced into the next Legislature of that new State, to amend the Constitution so as to admit Slavery; and he thinks the measure will prevail, the belief being general that the gold mines can be worked more profitably by slaves than in any other way.

James Gadsden, a well-known citizen of South Carolina, has written a letter, dated December 10, 1851, which appears in the Shreveport, (La.) Caddo Gazette. Referring to a proposed railroad communication with the Pacific, by the valley of the Red River and Paso del Norte, he thus reveals what appears to be a matured plan for the conversion of California into a Slave State:

'I am the more pleased, individually, as I may possibly be the pioneer in the blazes and tracks of the engineers who precede in leading a colony of planters, with their slaves to the rural districts of California.

'We are in part organized—if we can get a favorable response to a memorial now before the California Legisature to introduce our domestics and our Southern cultivation—indeed, our colony, protected by a Government force, might be the means of opening a wagon road to the head waters of the Red River, and from thence to the Paso del Norte, and westwardly by the Gila to the Pacific. This route has long attracted my attention as the most practicable to California; and, although somewhat advanced, the vigor and energies of manhood would be renewed on an expedition so exciting and so full of hope. Would you at your convenience, advise me of the accessibility by steam to Shreveport, or to the highest point on Red River, and an account of the character of the country interiorally up to the sources of that stream, and from thence to the Paso del Norte. It appears to me that by keeping within the valley many of the difficulties of a land passage west would be removed; and from the sources of the Red River, crossing the elevations which divide the waters of the Mississippi from the Rio Grande, we might fall upon some tributary of the latter, leading us into its valley.

'Now, if in connection with your canvassing of the parishes and districts of the adjacent interested States, you could urge on Congress the organization of a corps of engineers, under adequate military force for protection, and tender the same protection to a colony such as I propose, with a condition that as a return for this protection, superadding probably subsistence, that the efficient force of the colony should be employed in making and opening a road for teams and wagons, there would be no difficulty in the organizing of such an expedition, while the protection tendered might be a stimulant. A small mounted corps could proceed ahead of the engineers; examine and spy out the intricacies of the country: mark avenues, which will be opened by the axe-men of the agriculturists who follow, under the protection of an armed force. Open such a way, and the railroad follows, while the enterprise of our frontier settlers would proceed, and at intervals rear up their cabins so as to make this highway almost immediately available as a stage route.

'When I took up my pen to acknowledge the receipt of your letter enclosing the proceedings at Shreveport, I was not aware that it would lead me so far into a project, and speculations on it; but I have almost become an enthusiast in that railway system which is intersecting our Southern and Atlantic section, and which must extend West, until they become the iron bands connecting them with the Pacific—so ardent that I am willing to be an actor in the enterprise; and if the Government can be induced to favor your application for survey and protection, and California responds favorably to the memorial of our proposed colony, you will see us with some 500 to 800 domestics, with 200 to 300 axes, opening the highway to the cultivation and civilization of the shores of the Pacific.'

In relation to these movement the *Louisville Journal* apprehends some peril to the rights of the slaveholders. It says:

'We regard this as rather a perilous enterprise. The taking of slaves beyond the jurisdiction of the United States and into a foreign country, and thence into a free State, with a view to labor, will certainly endanger the master's title. The courts of Louisiana have decided that slaves who have been taken to a foreign country by their owners, and then brought back to that State, are entitled to their freedom; and we think it probable, that if the slaves from North Carolina, on reaching California, call on their masters to prove their title before a court, the masters will find it difficult to do so. The fact that a slave is taken through a foreign country on his way to California will certainly place the title of the master in great jeopardy, to say nothing of the peril of taking him into a free State to labor.'

There can be no doubt as to the effect of this transfer of slaves upon the title of masters. It annuls it. The slaves become free the moment they are carried beyond the jurisdiction of the State under whose laws they were held: but how are they to know their rights, and who is there to assert them? What foreign interference can be expected on the Isthmus, in behalf of slaves surrounded by hundreds of slaveholders? And what danger to the claim of the masters in California? Already slaves are worked in the mines, and those carried out by the Isabel are to be taken to the same region, where the only law is that of force. Their holders are going out in sufficient numbers to make good their lawless claim; and they will exert their political influence to secure a recognition of it by the Legislature, or to effect a division of the State, so as to convert the lower half into a slaveholding Territory."

The correlative fact to a part of Mr. Gadsden's letter was developed on this side by the presentation not long since of the memorial of "certain citizens" of South Carolina and Georgia, to our legislature, who took it under advisement. The other facts were the Convention bill, and the Fugitive Slave law. What a splendid career of duty is narked out by Col. Gadsden for the aspiring graduates of the topographical corps, in opening this broad national road for the processions of slavery to pursue their solemn march to the Pacific.

"Westward the Star of Slavery takes its way."

These scrupulous, strict constrictionists are horror-struck when Congress travels out of the limits of delegated powers to *prohibit* the introduction of Slavery into new territories; but can detect no dangerous latitude of construction when Congress orders the Executive to detail the gallant officers and soldiers of our army to render special "aid and comfort"—in fact to escort and protect slavery in its otherwise dangerous exodus to the newly acquired territories. When it was suggested to General Taylor, while commanding in the Florida war, that the regular troops might be usefully employed in re-capturing fugitive slaves from the Indians, he most promptly and indignantly declined the honor of such an employment.

In the following extract from the *San Jose Visiter* of April 9th we see how easy it is notwithstanding the plain provision of our Constitution, practically to extend the protection of our Courts of Justice over slavery, and gradually to introduce a series of decisions more in accordance with the spirit of the Code of Louisiana, than with the Common Law of England, or the Criminal Code of California. To do this, it is only necessary to elect judges thoroughly trained under slave laws, or "*sound*" in the principles of the "peculiar institution."

Court of Sessions for Criminal Business.

Hon. J. W. Redman, Judge.

The People, &c., vs. *Minda Johnson*, (negro woman.)—She was committed to the County jail several weeks ago on a charge of grand larceny, and was arraigned on the 5th. The defendant's counsel demured to the indictment, which was overruled by the Court, and to which the defendant's counsel excepted. A jury was then demanded, and the Court adjourned. At the meeting of the Court on the 6th, the defendant's counsel moved to re-consider the demurer, which motion was entertained by the Court, and after hearing the arguments pro and con, the Court sustained the demurer, and re-considered its previous decision. The counsel for the prisoner moved the Court to permit the defendant to go hence on the ground that she was a slave and not subject to indictment, which was granted. The motion made by the District Attorney to re-arrest the woman on the same charge, was overruled by the Court.

Directness.

There is a California trait which I know not how better to characterize than by the above term. The hurry of the scenes and the interests pending action, leave no time to the earnest for waste of words. What is your business? State it without ceremony—to the point at once. The habit in some things induces, the general disposition.

Not long since a young man in one of our cities concluded to hunt up a wife. He takes a buggy and starts to see a family of young ladies a little distance off. The high water in the slough sent him back. It did not prove however a slough of despond. He was laughingly relating the circumstance to another, who proposed to him to marry a pleasant French girl of his acquaintance. An interview was immediately arranged; an interpreter helped them to fix the matter; a week was taken to prepare the wedding, which passed off pleasantly, and the parties are now learning to talk together, and to enjoy and help each other like any good and honest and loving couple. Just so. There is a ready way of coming at a person or an object, which requires only directness and manly boldness on your part to favor every laudable plan.

I have seen some promptness in the mountains in religious matters. You want no appointment lying a week to be forgotten. We will have a meeting. Find a place; and they will quickly ring the largest dinner bell. Men are gregarious; they live chiefly in the town. They have but little fixing to do—no stopping to shave—no shifting—five minutes notice is enough, and as good as more. The bell is rung—sometimes in auction style—men running to the doors to find out what has been brought in—a grizzly or a show—or what may have turned up in domestic matters. "Meeting to-night at the New World: walk up, gentlemen, and hear what the preacher has to say."

The preacher has to smile a little as he is pacing off a spot of ground in a quiet place and conning what he will say. Walk up they do. It is but an instant: and the light falls on a few score or a hundred hardy, rough visages; but often generous and refined hearts beneath, and a strength of frame, through which the life-tide is bounding as those mountain streams come dashing down among the rocks.

The preaching must be direct: "Come let us reason together. I may not dictate. Let us talk of our immortality—our glorious immortality—a life stretching on with noble expansion, and yet up-keeping satisfaction—a life glorious where rightly inspired—ignoble when meanly debased. Let us talk of truths admitted more than believed; believed more than obeyed." There is little of devoutness reflected upon you to stir your words. No solemn organ lifts your spirit up. It is the naked wall of a pine house. Decanters, it may be, are ranged around you, and faces more curious than serious. But these men listen. They are men—bearded men—thinking, acting men—mostly young, with strength to hope and act. Among the piny mountains, by the roar of the rocky stream, among strangers, but an immortal group of brother men—one shall feel emotions which he may not catch behind the cushioned desk of an Eastern church.

Common preaching, or the best of preaching, is in itself of little power here; but let a *divine* influence be felt upon this earnest, prompt, direct, practical California mind' and there shall be an impulse towards the uniting of the religion of faith and the religion of reason, which the world has not yet witnessed. Let us in the old fashioned way of firm faith pray for it. B.

We Walk by Faith.

When we speak of *faith* as a religious emotion, we mean *confidence* or *trust*. It is a *belief*, in which the mind reposes with such satisfaction, that though interests of infinite moment are involved, there is no fear, no doubt or hesitancy. It is a belief so strong, that it awakens *confidence* and leads to an implicit *trust*. This is none the less true because its objects are not seen. This trust is none the less free and complete, because the hand upon which it leans is invisible. The word of God and the promise of the Saviour are more sure to the true believer than anything else can be. The confidence they awaken are none the less complete and entire, because the things promised are not yet seen. This thought is beautifully illustrated by an excellent writer as follows:

"There is a most instructive view of the workings of *faith* suggested on the sea, while we observe the experience of a young shipmaster. In first navigating a ship by chronometers and lunars, until he has learned to *live by faith* in his observations, and the few figures he makes daily on his slate, with the help of tables from the Nautical Almanac, you will find him uneasy, doubtful, anxious—and he will work his longitude over and over again, though sure there is no mistake. So hard is it, practically, to *live upon faith—faith in that which is unseen*—for which we have no evidence of the senses. So strange is it to be steering ones way, straight over the trackless ocean, without any way-marks, or sign-posts, or mill-stones, or anything whereby we can SEE that we are right or wrong."

But when the Scriptures say, "by faith are ye saved," they mean this kind of faith—this hearty committing of ones self to the Saviour, trusting to him to save our souls. It cannot be more clearly illustrated than by the confidence of a little child in its parent. I have somewhere read the story of a little boy, who was sailing with his father, who was master of the ship. On one occasion they were in a severe gale. It had continued long, and they were in great danger of being lost. Weary and disheartened, the sailors were almost ready to abandon all further effort, when they observed the calmness and composure of the Captain's little son, and they asked him why he was not alarmed. He quickly replied, "*My father is at the helm.*" There was faith, confidence, truth. With the beautiful simplicity of a child's heart, the little boy thought his father could do everything, and that while he was at the helm, they were of course safe. The soul that confides in the Saviour, knows that he can do everything; and having invited and besought men to trust to him, he will certainly take care of them forever. The only mistake of the little boy was an over-estimate of his father's power. But when the soul leans upon the Saviour, there is no danger of this kind. There is nothing beyond its control. No danger can occur in time or eternity from which he cannot deliver. Therefore, faith, or confidence in him, may be perfect; and every believer may look up to him, in storm or in sunshine, in prosperity or adversity, and say, exultingly, "If He lives, I shall live also."

Brown University, Providence, R. I.

Messrs. Editors,—In the *Pacific*, of last week, April 16, a letter appeared from a New Haven correspondent, in which he notices "the recent flare-up at Brown University, R. I., which has resulted in the loss to the institution of three of its best professors."

"Dr. Wayland's new scheme," says the correspondent, "does not seem to have worked well; both students and professors have been disappointed in respect to it." "The dissatisfaction of the Professors with President Wayland and his system had proceeded so far that some of them were on the point of resigning when the President, a-la-Louis Napoleon, suddenly sprung upon them a sort of '*coup d'etat*,' or coup d'*college*, and they were separated from the institution.... The disturbance cannot but prove highly disastrous to the interests of the college."

Now, the facts of this case are simply these. The rules of the corporation require the students to be in their rooms, attending to their studies at given hours, and the laws of the corporation are put into the hands of the students when they enter the institution: it is the duty of the President to see that these laws are obeyed, and he has a right to expect the co-operation of all who consent to become associated with him in the Faculty of the College; indeed the good order and discipline of the institution demand this co-operation. The Professors referred to, did not sympathize with this regulation and others of a kindred character; and not only did not enforce them, but allowed them to be disregarded by those under their more immediate care and influence; hence, as they could not harmonize with their associates, it was deemed needful for the preservation of the good order and discipline for which the college has been distinguished during a series of years, under its deservedly popular President, that they should withdraw from office. Their resignation was tendered and accepted.

It is indeed unfortunate that any difficulty should occur which should make such a change desirable; but this difficulty, it will be seen, was occasioned by the gentlemen who had "leave to withdraw," on their unwillingness to enforce the laws of the corporation.

I do not write as the advocate or defender of "Dr. Wayland's new scheme;" it must stand or fall upon its own merits, and time only can test these merits; *thus far* it *has* "worked well," as the large increase of students must testify.

With this statement of the "flare-up," allow me to quote the following from a Philadelphia paper. Upon the subject of this resignation, the editor remarks:—

"Some may claim this as a fearful rupture in the college, and allude to it in disparaging terms; but the President of Brown University, and the government he administers, are too well known to suffer from any such cause. The institution numbers three times as many as when it came under his administration twenty-five years ago; it has entered this year more students than any college in the country, save one. It has an endowment of nearly two hundred thousand dollars; all needful philosophical apparatus; a library second to that of no other college in the land; and an able, experienced, and popular board of instruction, who will go forward with the 'new system' as efficiently as ever. Other Professors will soon be found, who will approve and give their influence to an administration, which has been most popular while in successful operation for a quarter of a century."

San Francisco, April 19, 1852. L.

The Convention Bill.—It is with the greatest satisfaction that we announce to our readers the indefinite postponement, in the Senate, of the bill to submit the question of Convention or no Convention directly to the people. The vote stood 11 to 9. There are, after all, *some* redeeming qualities in the upper branch of our Legislature. The friends of freedom may once more breathe freely.

Our next issue will contain a fine engraving of the City of Benicia, executed by our artist. He has another in progress, which will soon be ready.

We are happy to notice that a bell has recently been bought in this city for the Presbyterian Church in Grass Valley.

The Land Commissioners are still busily engaged in taking testimony on claims, and in examining the records and laws relating to land matters. As the testimony has been closed in a number of cases, it is presumed that the Commissioners will very soon begin to render their decisions.

It is exceedingly important to the prosperity of California that these questions should be settled as soon as possible, so that those who come to this country with the intention of engaging in agriculture, may know where to purchase lands and establish their permanent homes. Squatters, or "settlers," as they call themselves, make no permanent improvements on the lands claimed by others under Mexican grants; and the owners of these grants cannot sell their lands at anything like reasonable prices, so long as their titles are undetermined. The prosperity of the country, therefore, depends upon the speedy termination of these questions; and we think Congress acted wisely in limiting the time for the action of these Commissioners.

Those who have lands at a distance from San Francisco, ought to bring forward their claims immediately, so that their title papers may be compared with the records, and their cases prepared, so that the Commissioners may go into the districts where the witnesses reside, and take all the necessary parole testimony. Delay in presenting claims, will be attended with a corresponding delay in deciding them.

We call the attention of our readers to the proceedings of the Land Commissioners and the List of Titles on the last page. The latter, through the courtesy of the Secretary, Mr. Fisher, was copied directly from the docket of the Board, and unusual pains have been taken to make it correct. It will be continued weekly until the list is complete, and accompanied by such other doings of the Board as may be deemed important and interesting to our readers.

Salary Bill.—The Act concerning salaries of officers, and pay of members of the Legislature, passed May 1st, 1851, has been declared void by the Supreme Court in this city, because it did not receive the signature of the Governor, until after the adjournment of the Legislature. This bill greatly reduced the salaries and pay of officers, probably one third; but as some doubt existed in regard to its legality, little respect has been paid to it, except in a few instances. Members of the present, already too-long Legislature, will now receive pay at the rate of $16 per day, instead of $10, according to the law of 1851, and $16 for every 20 miles travel, instead of $8, and the salaries of most of the State officers will be proportionably increased, thereby greatly augmenting our State debt. If the present Legislature does not pass a bill reducing these exorbitant salaries, to a degree corresponding to the reduction of prices in general, for two years past, and the Governor does not sign it in the time specified by law surely, neither he nor they, need ever after expect favors from so abused a constituency.

The Steamer Northerner, Capt. Isham, with the large mail and expresses, left for Panama, on Sunday morning, 19th inst. She took about 200 passengers and $1,526 630 in gold dust.

Arrival of Clipper Ships and Steamers.—The clipper ship Invincible, Johnson, 114 days from New York, arrived on the 13th instant—15 passengers.

The P. M. S. Co.'s steamer Columbia, arrived on the morning of the 14th, 56 hours from Astoria, Oregon, with 33 passengers.

On the 15th P. M. S. Co.'s steamer Isthmus 31 days from Panama, with 287 passengers, of whom 26 were females.

On the same day, the splendid clipper ship Hurricane, Verry, 120 days from New York. She encountered a severe storm in about lat. 18 N., which carried away several of her masts and obliged her to stop at Rio for repairs. Her dimensions are as follows—1697 tons, length 227 feet, breadth 41 feet, depth of hold 26 feet. Her greatest distance in 24 hours was 400 miles. Greatest speed 18 miles an hour. She made the trip from Rio in the almost unprecedented time of 61 days. Brought 7 passengers.

Sandwich Islands.—The U. S. sloop-of-war Vandalia, Capt. Gardiner, arrived on the 19th from Honolulu, bringing dates to 31st of March. The news is of little interest. The eruption of Mauna Loa had nearly ceased. The weather had been unusually cold at Honolulu, the mercury standing at 55° Fahrenheit in town, and 53° in a valley two miles distant. Extensive preparations are making for planting sugar cane. One planter expects to put in 400 or 500 hundred acres.

Steam Communication with Charleston, S. C.—We see by an advertisement in the *Alta* of 20th inst., that the U. S. Mail Steamer Isabel, running between Charleston, S. C., via. Savannah, and Havana, will hereafter so connect with the P. M. S. Co's line, that through tickets to any of the Southern Atlantic States, may be procured here; thus obviating the necessity of going to New Orleans or New York. This establishes a direct steam commnication between this city and Charleston and Savannah.

Messrs. Peirce & Johnson will accept our thanks for a fine lithograph of Capt. Sutter.

Ice.—Our city is now plentifully supplied with this frigid luxury, from Sitka, Russian Settlements.

Doings of the Legislature.

Monday, April 12.

In Senate—Mr. Sprague presented a petition of citizens of Shasta, for a branch of the State Hospital at Shasta City, and recommending Dr. Henry Bates as physician. Referred to a select committee, with instructions to report a bill.

Messrs. Sprague, Lott, and Keyser, were appointed said committee.

On motion of Mr. Walton, the vote on the passage of the Telegraph bill, taken on Saturday, was reconsidered. The bill was then amended and passed.

Mr. Robinson introduced a bill to incorporate the Sacramento Water Company. Referred to the delegation from Sacramento.

Mr. Van Buren reported back the bill to provide for funding the debt of San Joaquin county, and recommended its passage. The bill was then taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Broderick, the bill exempting firemen from jury duties was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, the Senate resolved itself in *quasi* committee of the whole to take into consideration the revenue bill.

At 4 o'clock, the Senate took a recess until half-past 7.

Evening Session—Senate called to order at 8 o'clock, Mr. Robinson in the chair.

On motion, the bill introduced by Mr. Tingley, for an act to enforce contracts for labor—commonly called the Cooley bill—was taken up.

Mr. Tingley made a most elaborate and able speech in favor of the bill.

Messrs. Broderick, Roach, Van Buren, and others opposed the bill.

Mr. Van Buren moved to indefinitely postpone the bill. Carried—ayes 16, noes 2.

Senate adjourned.

In Assembly—Mr. McMullen introduced the following resolution, as an additional rule to the standing rules of the House:

Resolved, That on the last day of the session, it shall not be competent for any member to defeat the passage of a bill by objecting to its several readings on that day.

Mr. Crittenden moved to amend, by inserting last three days of the session. Carried.

Col. Wood introduced a bill for an act in relation to port wardens. Read 1st and 2d time, and referred to committee on commerce. The bill provides for the election of port wardens by the electors of the different ports within the State.

Mr. Boggs introduced a bill for an act to prohibit any State, county, or city officer from gambling. Read 1st and 2d time. Referred to special committee of five.

Mr. Fowler introduced a bill for an act to prohibit lotteries and raffles. Referred to judiciary committee.

Mr. McMullin, from the select committee, reported back a bill to provide for the establishment of a State Insane Asylum, with an accompanying substitute, and recommended its adoption.

On motion of Mr. Coffroth, the House resolved into committee of the whole to take into consideration the bill authorzing Jas. L. Freaner to construct a wagon road from the valley of the Sacramento to the Oregon line.

The bill was debated at length in committee of the whole, returned to the House slightly amended, and the committee discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Coffroth moved that the bill be read a third time. The ayes and nays were demanded, and resulted as follows—ayes 38, nays 6.

April 13.

In Senate—Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Benton.

After the journal had been read, Messrs. Fry & Scott obtained leave to record their votes on the passage of the Cooley bill. Their names were called, and they voted for the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Mr. Hubbs, from the committee on commerce and navigation, reported, with amendments, a bill to provide for flour inspectors.

Mr. Broderick moved to indefinitely postpone the bill.

Mr. Cook moved to lay the bill upon the table. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Roach, on leave, introduced a bill to tax immigrants arriving within the State, for hospital purposes. (The bill provides for a tax of from $5 to $10, at the discretion of the Mayor, upon those desiring to commute.) Referred to the committee on State Hospitals. At the suggestion of several members, Mr. Roach was added to said committee.

Mr. Warner introduced a bill to provide for the translation of the laws into Spanish, which was passed.

On motion of Mr. McKibben, the Senate resolved to draw lots to decide the long and short terms. A resolution was offered by Mr. Sprague providing the manner of drawing, to which Mr. Denver offered a substitute. A vote was taken on the substitute, which was lost. Pending the vote on Mr. Sprague's motion, the Senate took a recess until 7 o'clock.

In Assembly—In consequence of the absence of Mr. Peachy, Mr. Young was placed on the committee to which was referred Gov. Boggs' bill to prohibit officers of State, city or county, from gambling.

The Shasta and Oregon road bill came up on its final passage. Mr. Brush offered "a rider," which was considered out of order. The vote was then taken and the bill passed.

Ayes—Messrs. Blanchard, Boggs, Caldwell, Coates, Coffroth, Cook, Covarrubias, Crabb, Dameron, Fleming, Ford, Gardner, Graham, Hopkins Ingersoll, Jones, Law, Lyons, McKim, McMullin, Merritt, Paxton, Pearce, Ridley, Stark, Stevenson, Talliaferro, Tucker, Wing, Wood, Yeiser, Young, and Hammond.

Nays—Messrs. Brush, Fowler, McMeans, Thompson, and Wohler.

The Senate bill for the relief of C. C. Richmond was passed.

On motion of Mr. McMeans, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole, to consider the bill to provide for issuing war loan bonds. The committee rose and reported the bill back with the amendments, which were debated at length. The bill finally passed by a large majority.

Mr. Law moved to take from the table the bill for an act to construct a Telegraph Line from Marysville to San Francisco. Lost.

Mr. Brush moved an adjournment. Lost.

Mr. Law renewed his motion in relation to the Telegraph Line. Agreed to.

Mr. Brush moved to refer it to the committee on roads and highways.

Mr. Crabb moved to refer it to the committee on corporations. Carried.

Mr. Merritt moved to adjourn. Carried.

April 14.

In Senate.—Mr. Tingley reported back the Assembly resolution for the protection of the Red Wood lands, with an amendment restricting its action to that portion of the State lying south of latitude 38 deg. 34 min. 42 sec.

On motion of Mr. Roach, the bill for the change of the boundary lines of San Luis Obispo, and Santa Barbara was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Sprague, a bill amendatory of the Act of apportionment of Federal Districts was considered and passed.

On motion of Mr. Estill, the bill for an act entitled an "act directing the removal of the archives and State offices to the city of Vallejo," was taken up, read a third time, and put upon its final passage, on which the ayes and nays were demanded, with the following result—ayes 14, nays 9.

An act creating Tulare County and to provide for its organization, was taken up, slightly amended, read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Broderick, the bill for "an act to provide for the public printing," was taken up, and made the special order for 8 o'clock, this evening.

An act for the relief of Wm. Rogers, Sheriff of El Dorado, was taken from the table, read a third time and passed.

In Assembly.—Mr. Talliaferro reported in favor of the passage of the Assembly bill for the construction of a telegraph line.

On motion of Mr. Crittenden, the bill for an act to alter the time of holding the general election, was taken up.

[The bill provides for holding the election on the first Monday of November, whenever a Presidential election comes off. The other three years the election will be held on the first Monday in September.

A bill fixing the time of holding the election of Representatives in Congress, was, on motion of Mr. Crittenden, taken up, read a third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Coates, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, to take into consideration the Senate bill prescribing the mode of maintaining and defending possessory actions on lands belonging to the United States.

The House then concurred in the amendments made in Committee of the Whole. The bill was then considered engrossed, read a third time, and passed.

Mr. McMullen moved to take from the table the bill establishing a General Insane Asylum.

Mr. McMeans moved to lay on the table the bill establishing a State Insane Asylum, and demanded the ayes and nays. Lost—ayes 12, nays 20.

Mr. Merritt then moved a call of the House. Withdrawn: and the bill was then read.

Mr. Brush moved that the further reading of the bill be dispensed with. Agreed to.

Mr. Hinchman moved to adjourn. The ayes and nays were demanded, with the following result. Ayes 22, nays 15.

April 15.

In Senate.—The petition of citizens of El Dorado County, praying for a plank road in said county, was referred to the delegation from El Dorado.

On motion of Mr. Broderick, an act for the payment of the freight of the steamer Empire, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Lewis moved to reconsider the vote taken yesterday, indefinitely postponing the bill for the appointment of Flour Inspector. Agreed to and referred to a select committee.

A bill for an act concerning escheated estates, was taken up, slightly amended, read a third time and passed.

Mr. Lind reported back Assembly bill for an act to provide for the permanent location of the seat of justice of Calaveras county. Bill read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Roach, the Revenue Bill was taken up in *quasi* Committee of the Whole, reported back with amendments, and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Lott, Senate adjourned.

In Assembly.—Mr. Chauncey presented a petition from citizens of San Francisco in relation to the city charter.

Mr. Caldwell submitted the following concurrent resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be authorized to distribute to the members of the Legislature a copy of the laws of 1851, except such members as have already received them. Adopted.

Joint resolutions in reference to the Compromise Measures, introduced by Mr. Coffroth yesterday, were taken up.

Mr. Crabb moved they be recommitted, with instructions to strike out the fourth resolution, and report instanter.

The Committee reported back the resolutions in accordance with the instructions.

The resolutions were then put upon their final passage, and passed unanimously.

A bill to provide for choosing electors of President and Vice President of the United States, was passed.

A bill to alter the times of holding the general election was read a third time and passed. The bill provides that the general election for members of the Legislature, and other State officers, shall be held on the first Wednesday in September of each year, except that in each Bisextile or leap year, such general election shall be held on the day on which by law the election is required to be held for electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Colby, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to take into consideration the Telegraph bill.

The bill was slightly amended and reported back to the House.

Mr. McMeans moved to indefinitely postpone the bill. Lost by a vote of ayes, 9, nays 20.

Mr. Law moved to lay the bill on the table. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Lyons, the bill appointing Commissioners to settle the difficulties between the counties of Nevada and Yuba, was taken up.

Mr. Caldwell offered a substitute for the bill, which was accepted by the members from Yuba and Nevada counties. The substitute was adopted by the House and passed.

Friday, April 16, 1852.

In Senate.—On motion of Mr. Broderick, the Senate bill for an act to provide for the public printing, was taken up and passed. [The bill does away with the office of State Printer, and puts the printing out by contract.]

Mr. Broderick moved to reconsider the vote just taken.

Mr. Lott moved to indefinitely postpone the motion to reconsider. Agreed to.

An act providing for the collection of the geological, botanical and agricultural productions of California, with the substitute authorizing C. A. Shelton to make a botanical collection, was read a first and second time, and laid on the table.

A lengthy discussion took place on the San Francisco Pilot bill, but no action was taken.

The School Bill introduced by Mr. Soule, was made the special order for Saturday.

The bill providing for taking the census of California was considered in Committee of the Whole, amended and ordered engrossed. The Senate then took a recess until 8 o'clock.

Evening Session.—On motion of Mr. Warner, the bill creating a Board of Supervisors for San Diego county, was taken from the table and passed.

The Revenue bill was taken up, and the second section, relative to levying a poll tax of $3 for State purposes, debated at length.

In Assembly.—Mr. Gardner, from the Committee on Mines and Mining Interests, submitted a lengthy report, stating the difficulty felt by the Committee in devising proper and suitable measures to govern the mines. They recommend that instructions be sent to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, requesting the General Government to extend us their aid, by having treaty stipulations made with foreign governments in regard to the working of our mines by foreigners. The committee also recommend that a tax of one hundred dollars be imposed upon every Asiatic coming into the State. They also recommend that a law be passed by Congress, giving security to persons working quartz mines. The report is a very able document, containing important information, and reflects much honor on the chairman of the committee.

Mr. Fleming reported back the bill for an act to define the boundaries of Shasta and recommended its passage. Bill passed.

Mr. Hinchman, from select committee, reported back the bill for the translation of the laws in the Spanish language, and recommended its passage. Bill passed.

On motion of Mr. McMullen, the House, in Committee of the Whole, took up the special order of the day—an act to authorize the construction of a wagon road from Humboldt Bay to the Sacramento Valley. The bill was slightly amended and reported back to the House.

The amendments were then concurred in, and the bill passed.

On motion of *Mr. McMullen*, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, to take into consideration the bill providing for the establishment of a State Insane Asylum.

The vote was then taken on inserting Stockton, and carried—ayes 23, nays 17.

The bill then passed—ayes 26, nays 11.

The House then adjourned.

April 17. 1852.

In Senate.—Mr. Keyser, from a committee of conference, made a report upon the Assembly bill concerning the militia of this State, recommending certain amendments, and abolishing the office of Adjutant General and several others now in existence.

After a long debate, the amendments proposed by the committee were concurred in by a vote of 14 to 6.

The School Bill introduced by Mr. Soule, was also considered in committee, amended and passed. The Board of Supervisors' Bill came up on its final passage and passed. The Census Bill also passed. A considerable time was again consumed in discussing the San Francisco Pilot Bill, and the Senate adjourned without taking a vote upon it.

On Motion of Mr. Walton, the bill for the protection of foreign miners and defining their liabilities, was taken up, and after a long debate was put upon its final passage with the following result; ayes 11, noes, 6.

Mr. Van Buren introduced a resolution changing the hour of the Senate assembling from 11 o'clock to 10.

The Senate then adjourned.

In Assembly.—Mr. Dameron, from the Committee on County Boundaries, to which was referred a bill to amend the 4th section of an act concerning county boundaries, reported back the same and recommended its passage. Bill read a third time and passed.

The Committe on Commerce reported back the bill to prevent frauds in the sale of flour, and recommended its indefinite postponement. Bill so disposed of.

On motion of Mr. Wood, the House went into Committe of the Whole on the bill to amend the charter of San Francisco. The Committe rose and the amendments having been concurred in, Mr. Hinchman moved that the present city officers be continued until 1st September, which was lost. The vote was then taken on the indefinite postponement of the bill, which was decided in the affirmative.

The House considered in Committee of the Whole, the Civil Practice Act, introduced by Mr. Crittenden, and rose without completing the same.

The Senate returned to the House the Revenue Bill with amendments, which the Assembly refused to concur in, and a Committee of Conference was appointed, Messrs. Hall, Hinchman and Orrick on the part of the House. The House adjourned at 4 o'clock.

China.—Two vessels arrived from Hong Kong, on Monday, the 19th inst., bringing 615 passengers.

The rebellion in China is still progressing, and threatens to assume a more serious aspect. In an attempt to capture the city of Yung-gau-chow, in the possession of the rebels, the royalist army was led into an ambush, and more than 10,000 soldiers killed. Fears were entertained of an attack on the city of Canton.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT

OF SOME OF THE

LEADING ARTICLES IN SAN FRANCISCO MARKET

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PACIFIC.

BRICKS—California. per M. $18 a 20.
LIME—℔ Bbl., $4½ @ $5. Supply ample.
LUMBER—(Oregon,) ℔ cargo, $40 @ $55. Declining.
Coffee—Green, 14@15c. Mostly held by speculators.
Candles—Adamantine, 40@42c ; Sperm 45 @ 50c.
COAL—$35 @ $45 ℔ ton. stock light.
NAILS—(different sizes) 6 @ 8c. In active demand.
PROVISIONS—CLEAR PORK—$24 @ $25 per bbl ; half bbl. $12 @ $13 ; Mess Pork, $20 @ $22 per bbl. Market firm.
HAMS—22 @ 25c. Stock light.
CHEESE—9 @ 11c. ℔ lb. Improving.
LARD—40c. ℔ lb. Scarce.
GOSHEN BUTTER—Prime, 75 @ 90c ℔ lb ; California $1 00 ℔ lb ; Oregon, 65 @ 70c. ℔ lb.
CALIFORNIA EGGS—$1 ℔ dozen.
SOAP—Bar, 7½ @ 8½c. ℔ lb. ; Excelsior Soap, 8 cts. pr lb.
SUGAR—China, 10 @ 12c. ; Manilla, 10 ; American, loaf and crushed, 15 c. ; German, crushed, 13c.
MOLASSES—N. O. 35 ℔ gall. ; Sugar House Syrup, 50c. ℔ gall.
DRIED APPLES—12½@13c. The recent rise not supported ; market dull.
STARCH—20 @ 23 ℔ lb.
SALÆRATUS—10c. ℔ lb.
FLOUR—Chili, in sacks, $9 @ $9½ ; Gallego and Haxall $9½ ℔ bbl.
CORN MEAL—$18 @ $20 ℔ bbl. ; half bbls. $9 @ $10 each. Stock light.
OATS—from Atlantic, 4½c. ; from Oregon, 6c.
BARLEY—Chili, 4c. Market quite active ; some cargo sales 3½ c. ℔ lb. Stock diminishing, though there are some half dozen cargoes known to be on the way here from Valparaiso, expected to arrive daily.
HAY—California. $30 @ $40 ℔ ton. Dull.
CORN—Indian, 4¾ @ 5c.
BEANS—Chili, 3¾ @ 4½c. ℔ lb.
RICE—China, 4 @ 4½c. ; Carolina, 7½ @ 8c. ℔ lb.
CALIFORNIA ONIONS—35 @ 40c. ℔ lb.
POTATOES—California, 2 @ 5c. ℔ lb.
GUNNY BAGS—20 @ 25c. Market firm.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Grain Cradles are scarce and prices advancing. McCormick's Reapers are held at $1000 each—some ask more, Threshers and Separators, $500 to $750 each, according to pattern. Wooden Hay Rakes $9 to $12 per doz. Horse Rakes, $30 to $50 each, according to quality. Ames' L. H. Cast Steel Shovels, $50 per dozen, very scarce. Ames' D Handles do, $35 to $40. Ploughs, $15 to $50 each, according to size and quality—stock large.

We have just time to announce the arrival of the clipper ship Challenge, about 34 days from Hong Kong, on ballast, with 553 passengers.

The clipper ship Eclipse is announced as below from New York.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, April 15th, by the Rev. L. O. Grenell, Mr. Charles Moody to Miss Martha J. Lee, all of San Jose.

On Sabbath afternoon, 18th inst., in the Baptist Church after service; by Rev. L. O. Grenell, Mr. Lewis Yost, M. D., of San Jose, to Mrs. Hannah E. Baker, formerly of Manchester, N. H.

"Happy they! the happiest of their kind;
Whom gentler stars unite; and in one fate
Their hearts, their fortunes, and their being blend."

On the 20th of April, in Grace Church, by Rev. Dr. Ver Mehr, Gustavus Bergwall, of Sonoma, to Miss Laura Andrea Kamp, both of Sweden.

At Auburn, on Sunday April 18th, by Hon. William M. Jordan, Mr. S. A. Turner, of Marysville, to Miss Jane Kelly, of Auburn.

On the 15th inst, by Rev. J. H. Warren, at the Bear River Mills, Mr. George W. Woodson, to Miss Rebecca H. Nutting.

In this city, April 20th, by the Rev. A. Williams, Mr. Andrew Dewitt, of Luzerne Co., Pa., to Miss Henrietta Sophia Louisa Wuntsh, of Erfurt, Prussia.

On the evening of the 21st inst., at the residence of Capt George Simpton, Harbor Master, by the Rev. Dr. Ver Mehr, Mr. Henry Owner to Miss Mary Ellen Simpton, eldest daughter of Capt. George and Mary E. Simpton.

DIED.

At Cold Spring, North Fork of the American River, in the 18th year of his age, Michael Clapsey, son of Wm. Clapsey, of Roxbury, Mass.

At Foreman's Ranch, April 8th, C. M. Clark, of Maine.

In Honolulu, March 13th, Elizabeth J. Brown, wife of J. H. Brown, Esq., and daughter of J. C. Jones, Esq., formerly American Consul at the Sandwich Islands.

In this city, on the 19th inst., Hellen P. Cross, aged 7 years, daughter of Horatio and Betsey Cross, lately of Maine.

At Yankee Jim's, Placer county, April 17th,—— Buckthart, of Boston, Mass., aged about 38 years.

At Sonoma, April 15th, James McGregor, of the California House.

COIT & BEALS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
San Francisco.

EXCELSIOR SOAP.

EX SHIPS "HURRICANE" & "INVINCIBLE."

Offer for sale

888 boxes EXCELSIOR SOAP, each 20 lbs.
528 do. do. do. each 35 lbs.
300 do. do. do. in store, each 75 lbs.

This soap will save one half the time and labor usually expended in Washing, dispensing with hot water. It will wash in cold, hot, hard, soft or salt water, will remove grease, tar and all stains from linen, and other garments. Rub the soap on to the clothes, and let them soak over night.

Read this, from the New York Journal of Commerce: "The following testimonial in favor of the newly discovered Excelsior Soap, manufactured by Cadwell, Payson & Co., 289 Rivington, corner of Cannon street, from Commander Carpenter, will be read with interest by all of our readers. We have seen and used the Soap, and therefore feel no hesitation in pronouncing this the 'ne plus ultra' of soaps, as it washes in cold, warm, hard, soft and salt water, removing paint, grease, oil, and printers' ink from linens, cottons, silks and woolen goods, and as a toilet soap, generally will be found very superior. Families and washerwomen will find this a most economical article, as clothes require less labor than with any other now in use, while it sets all color without injury to the fibre. We hope our country friends will make a note of the 'Excelsior Soap,' when found:

Navy Yard, New York.

'Messrs. Cadwell, Payson & Co., have this day produced some soap, which they requested me to test with salt water. I accordingly went with them on board the North Carolina, and through the politeness of Lieut. Boggs, 1st Lieutenant of the ship, was enabled to see it tried by several different sailors, on both Woolen and Linen garments. The trial seemed very satisfactory to the men, who pronounced it a good article. The paint and grease was removed in my presence from linen garments, and a flannel shirt promptly washed clean. So far as I could judge, the soap is good, and might be used in the service.

E. W. CARPENTER,
Commander, of U. S. Navy.'"

[From Holden's Magazine.

Impelled by curiosity and by the urgent invitation of a friend, we have visited the manufactory of Cadwell, Payson & Co.'s Excelsior Soap, a soap invented within a few days, which we are very much inclined to rank among the wonderful things of this wonderful age. It certainly does marvellous things in the way of cleansing garments. For sale by COIT & BEALS, San Francisco.

DEVOTION'S LEXIPYRETA,
FOR THE PRESERVATION AND CURE OF
FEVER AND AGUE, AND ALL BILIOUS DISEASES

THE Subscriber has just received and will be constantly supplied with this invaluable remedy. It has been fairly tested and after two years acquaintance with it in California, he can confidently recommend it to all afflicted in any degree with Fever and Ague. The mode usually adopted of treating it, has been invariably with tonics, administered for the purpose of *breaking the chill*, while nothing has been done to counteract the effect of the malaria and remove the disease. It should be borne in mind, that simply breaking the chill, is very far from effecting a cure; the disease is only *suspended*, and again returns upon exposure to any of those causes which favor its reproduction.

The Lexipyreta has been prepared (after a thorough knowledge of the pathological character of the disease) with particular reference to the permanent removal and cure of the disease; and the success which it has met with in the treatment of Fever and Ague, proves it to be what its name indicates—a medicine, possessing the power to abate, or drive away a fever. Its effect upon the human system is to purify the blood, (which is greatly altered in all malarious diseases) promote the discharge of bile—remove obstructions of the liver, and excite all the diseased organs to a healthy action. It is a powerful *deobstruent* medicine, designed particularly to counteract the baneful effects of malaria upon the human body. For the *prevention* of Fever and Ague, it will be found no less effectual, as well as for the cure of all other Bilious Diseases, Jaundice, Liver complaint, Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Persons being afflicted with the Bilious Diarrhœa, and reduced with the Panama Fever, have found the Lexipyreta a powerful Restorative as well as an eradicator of these tenacious diseases.

Relapses are very frequent in cases of Intermittent Fever, and give the unfortunate sufferer much trouble. By ascertaining the period at which the disease is disposed to return, which is remarkably regular in each case, the recurrence may almost always be prevented, and the disease finally eradicated, by a timely and persevering use of the Lexipyreta. The importance, therefore, of having the Remedy at hand must be obvious to all. It is a *vegetable* preparation, and contains *no mineral substance whatever*.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by SAMUEL ADAMS, Druggist, Post Office building Clay street, E. S. HOLDEN, Stockton, and C. MORRILL, Sacramento. ap 23 tf

Mrs. KIDDER'S Dysentery and Diarrhœa Cordial, with the accompanying medicine, prepared by the subscriber. An invaluable medicine. For sale by
ap 23 tf SAMUEL ADAMS, Druggist.

COD LIVER OIL, a pure article, just received and for sale by SAMUEL ADAMS, Druggist.
ap23tf

KELLINGER'S LINIMENT, just received and for sale by SAMUEL ADAMS, Druggist.
ap23tf.

MAGIC HUNTING WATCHES AND RICH JEWELRY.

JACKS & WOODRUFF, Pacific Observatory, No. 274 Montgomery street, between Washington and Merchant streets, have just received per steamer Panama, an invoice of those very beautiful Magic Hunting Watches, with engraved cases, the movements of which were made by the most celebrated manufacturers of London, and the cases were manufactured expressly for this market. These watches were made to order, and no pains have been spared to make them a better article, than has ever before been offered in this city, and well worthy the attention of all who are in want of a perfect time-piece.

Also, a large assortment of Rich Jewelry, of the latest and most fashionable patterns.

N. B.—Chronometers rated by transit Watches and Chronometers repaired and warranted. Jewelry of every description manufactured to order. apr16-6

GODDARD'S PATENT AMALGAMATOR.

THESE AMALGAMATORS have been in operation for several weeks and thoroughly tested by different Mining companies, proving to have saved from two to three hundred per cent. more gold than the ordinary shaking tables. The agent of one company states that quartz of the same quality which paid thirty dollars per ton with shaking tables, paid over one hundred dollars per ton with these Amalgamators.

☞ Persons wishing to adopt these machines, can have them manufactured at short notice, by leaving their orders with us, where they can also see drafts and models of the same.
apr24 EGERY & HINCKLEY, Pacific Foundry.

DANA BRO. & CO.,

HAVE REMOVED to the Fire Proof Store, corner of Washington and Battery streets, where they will continue their Shipping and Commission business as heretofore. apr23-1m

COIT AND BEALS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Have for sale, in store and ex ships,

Judd's patent Sperm Candles, Onion Seed, 200 lbs. Fruit Cake in tins, 17 Eagle Ploughs No. 21, with wheel and colter all complete.

India Rubber Boots to arrive, etc.

PANNEL AND SASH-DOORS, WINDOWS, AND MOULDINGS.

A LARGE VARIETY—For sale by R. PINCKNEY & CO., Broadway, between Dupont and Stockton streets. ap16 tf

REMOVAL.

D. L. ROSS & CO. have removed from the Iron Store foot of Clay street, to their new Brick Fire-proof Warehouse, on Battery, between Washington and Clay streets. april 9

J. D. HUNT & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Mining Implements,
NIANTIC BUILDING,
ap9 Sansome Street, corner of Clay, San Francisco. tf

QUARTZ MACHINERY AND MILL IRONS.

JUST RECEIVED, A LOT OF WHITE PIG IRON, ordered expressly for Quartz Stampers and Mortars. This quality of iron is as hard as cast steel, and will wear three times as long as the iron which has heretofore been used in this country. We have on hand patterns of every description for Quartz and Saw-Mill machinery, and deliver castings, either in this city or Sacramento, at as low prices as any foundry in California.
EGERY & HINCKLEY,
ap9 3m Pacific Foundry, First st.

COLE AND PARSONS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
CORNER OF CLAY AND KEARNY STREETS,
ap9 San Francisco. tf

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

WE OFFER FOR SALE AT THE PIONEER BOOK-STORE the largest and best selected stock of Mercantile Stationery and Miscellaneous Books ever imported into California. Consisting of
Full and half-bound Account Books,
" " " Memorandums,
Bank Books, Pass Books, Quartos, &c.,
Miniature Account Books, Receipt Books,
Diaries, Almanacs for 1852.

The above in every variety of binding and all warranted of the best material, manufactured expressly for our sales.

Ink, Pens, Pencils, Wafers, Port-folios, Letter-clips, Bankers' Cases, &c., in short as complete an assortment of Counting House Stationery, as can be found in any store in the country.

Copying Presses, Letter Books, Brushes, &c.,
Manifold Writers, Invoice Files,
Scrap Books, Metallic Memo's, &c.,
Nautical Almanacs, Epitomes, 20th edition,
Charts of the Pacific and of this coast,
3500 reams Letter, Cap, Bill, Account Current, Legal, Flat Cap, Folio Post, Demi and medium Paper. Our stock of laid and wove papers cannot be excelled.
50 reams colored Paper, glazed and marbled,
Binder's Board and Newspaper Envelope,
Bristol do. Crayon Paper,
Do. do. colored, of various sizes,
Enamelled Card Board, Printer's Cards, Visiting do.,
A large stock of Whatman's Drawing Paper,
Antiquarian, Double Elephant, Atlas, Imperial
Elephant, Medium,
500 metres endless Drawing Paper, 5 ft. wide,
Mathematical Instruments, Drawing Pencils, Crayons,
Water Colors, India Ink,
Parallel Rules, Compasses, Magnifying Glasses.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS:

A good collection of Standard Works.
History, Poetry, and General Literature,
French, Spanish, and German Books,
Medical and Law Books.

The attention of the mercantile community and traders generally is invited to our stock which we offer at the lowest prices. MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,
Pioneer Bookstore,
april2 Montgomery street, cor. Merchant.

ENGRAVING

E. BALDWIN,

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has opened an office for general engraving in the Iron Building, corner Washington and Montgomery streets, where he is prepared to execute all orders with neatness, dispatch, and on reasonable terms.
Entrance on Washington street. mar12tf

HARDWARE AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.
R. WHEELER & CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

IMPORTERS and DEALERS in HARDWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, HARNESS LEATHER, &c. REAPING MACHINES, THRESHERS and SEPARATORS to arrive. CIRCULAR SAWS, 48 inches, made by Hoe & Co. just received by Adams & Co's Express. CROSS CUT SAWS, MILL SAWS, PITT SAWS, Hand Saws, Wood Saws, &c. ONION SEED. SHOVELS, 100 doz "AMES" long and short handle Cast Steel, and other standard brands. SPADES, HOES, &c. &c. CAULDRON KETTLES, AGRICULTURAL FURNACE KETTLES, Mott's Patent WHEEL BARROWS, BELTS and BELTING LEATHER, FILES, RASPS, the best assortment in California. PLOUGHS, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, RAKES, STRAW KNIVES, HAY CUTTERS, GRAIN CRADLES, SCYTHES and SNEATHS, HAY FORKS, MANURE FORKS, OX BOWS and OX YOKES, POWDER, SHOT and LEAD. CHURNS, of various patterns, and a general assortment of SHELF HARDWARE and HOLLOW WARE. In short, every article appertaining to the Hardware and Agricultural business.
Store in Sansome St., near Clay, opposite Niantic Hotel.
mar 26

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE,
34 Commercial Street.
BOARD BY THE DAY AND WEEK.
—TERMS.—
Per Week, $10 00
Breakfast and Supper, each, 50
Dinner, 75
S. LONGLEY, GEORGE SMITH, Proprietors.

QUEEN CITY HOTEL,
SACRAMENTO.

THIS BUILDING, LATHED AND PLASTERED, three stories high, finished with pleasant galleries, is situated on the corner of 7th & J streets, (good side walks from the levee,) and affords the best of accommodations for families and travellers, at greatly reduced charges. Board, per week, $10. Lodging according to room occupied. H. H. HOLTON, Proprietor.
Sacramento City, Jan. 8th, 1852. jan8tf

COLUSA.
CARPENTER, HAMILTON & SPALDING,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROceries, provisions, crockery, tin and hardware clothing, boots, shoes, &c., Front street, corner of Fifth, Colusa.
A. D. CARPENTER, T. P. HAMILTON, C. SPALDING. oct

WM. P. WADSWORTH, of New York. F. P. RAVESIES, of Mobile.

WADSWORTH & RAVESIES, MERCHANDISE AND Ship Brokers, Sansome street, in Chapin & Sawyer's brick building, (up stairs) San Francisco, devote their attention exclusively to a Brokerage and agency business. We do not buy or sell any merchandise on our own account. Persons residing at a distance wishing to have any purchases made, by sending the dust, or check upon city Bankers can have their orders faithfully and promptly executed. A long business experience enables us to offer our services with confidence. All agency transactions carefully complied with.

Chili Flour, Chili Barley, Beans, Coffee, Sugar, Pork, Hams, Lard, American Flour, and a general assortment of merchandise for sale at market prices.

Vessels purchased or sold, freight and charters obtained.

Blasting and Canister Powder constantly on hand, for sale on favorable terms.

Gold Dust and Coin purchased and sold on commission.

Agents for steamer J. Bragdon, for Sacramento and Marysville. Agents for Merchant's Line Sailing Vessels for Sacramento City.

San Francisco, January 8, 1852. jan8tf

TO QUARTZ MINERS.—A NEW GOLD AMALGAMATOR has recently been constructed by E. B. Goddard, agent of the Georgia and Texas Mining Company, at Quartzburg, for which he has applied for a patent. It has been in operation for several days at the Company's mill, with perfect satisfaction, as being cheap, expeditious, and saving all the gold. The subscriber has purchased the exclusive right of this Amalgamator of the inventor, and will sell the right to companies of using it, and will also furnish the machine complete. All persons are cautioned not to make or use this Amalgamator, unless the right shall have been purchased of me.
S. A. HASTINGS,
feb27:tf Market street Warehouse.

FRESH LIME.—The undersigned have now on hand and constantly arriving, fresh rock lime, in quantities to suit purchasers. The article is unequalled by any other in the market. Orders attended to with despatch. Enquire of FARRINGTON & LUDLUM,
feb27:tf California st. 3 doors below Sansome.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC EXPRESS AND REMITTANCE OFFICE IN THE FIRE PROOF Banking House, corner of Merchant and Montgomery streets, San Francisco—JOS. W. GREGORY, Proprietor. Agents in New York, Messrs. Thompson & Hitchcock, corner of Wall and Pearl street, and Shirley & Co., Boston. All valuable parcels delivered at their destination as addressed. aug1

CALEB T. FAY, JOHN B. PIERCE, HORATIO P. WILLIS
FAY, PIERCE & WILLIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
oct31 San Francisco. tf

SACRAMENTO ADVERTISEMENTS.

WARREN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROceries and Provisions.—Miners' and Traders' Variety store, J street near Front.

The subscribers intend to offer at all times, to Traders and Miners and to their customers generally, one of the most extensive and best assorted stocks of General Merchandise that can be found.

It will be our aim to be able to fill orders for goods of every description wanted in the mines, consisting of all the articles of Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery and Mining Tools.

Traders and Miners and purchasers generally are respectfully invited to visit our Establishment and they will be convinced that we are able to supply them in the most satisfactory manner.

We here return them our kindest thanks for their liberal patronage the past two years, and assure them it shall be our earnest endeavor to continue their good will.
nov7 Sacramento City.

J. G. ANDERSON'S
TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTORY,
J Street, Sacramento City.

A large supply of cooking, box, and parlor stoves, of the latest improved styles, constantly on hand. Also, sheet iron stoves, stove pipe, tin, copper, and sheet iron. Miners and traders supplied with picks, shovels, and pans, and every variety of cooking utensils, of the best quality.

Jobbing of every description, done to order at the shortest notice, and warranted to give satisfaction. oct30

MINER'S DRUG STORE,
J Street, between 5th and 6th, Sacramento City.

DR. R. H. McDONALD TAKES PLEASURE IN INforming his old friends, patrons, and the public generally, that he has now completed a new, large and commodious drug store, and made many valuable additions to his former stock of medicines. All of the choicest and best qualities, consisting of opium, calomel, ipecac, jalap, rhubarb, quinine, Peperine, etc. He has also a valuable assortment of chemicals of the latest and finest quality. Essential oils, paints, alcohol, pure wines and brandy for the sick. A large supply of the best approved Patent Medicines. A good variety of stationery, surgical instruments, and medical books. All sold at the cheapest rates.

Don't forget the Miner's Drug Store. Call and examine for yourselves before purchasing. oct30

NEW ENGLAND SEED STORE.
New Garden Seeds, Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Bulbs.

WE SHALL OFFER THE PRESENT SEASON TO the Horticulturalist, the finest collections of seeds, trees, plants, shrubs, bulbs, etc. that can be found in the country.

IN THE SEED DEPARTMENT, our aim will be to offer only such as we know to be genuine in their character—true to name and variety, and certain to vegetate.

IN THE NURSERY DEPARTMENT, we desire to introduce such varieties of fruits, ornamental trees, shrubs, and plants, as will be likely to live and benefit the cultivator, either by their fruit, beauty, or fragrance.

An experience of more than twenty years, as an amateur gardener, and in the nursery and seed business, will enable us to give that practical knowledge to this branch of our business which in this country it now so earnestly demands.

We shall at all times be very happy to render every facility to cultivators, and to give them any benefit they may derive from our experience.
WARREN & CO., J st, near Front.
Sacramento City, October 28, 1851. oct30

JOHN BARTON, WILLIAM C. REED, CHARLES H. GRIMM, OF BUFFALO, N. Y.
BARTON, REED AND GRIMM,
WHOLESALE
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Front Street, Sacramento City, California.
REFERENCES:
L. K. Plimpton, Buffalo. | G. W. Tift, Esq., Buffalo.
Taylor & Haights, " | Coman, Hopkins & Co., N. Y.
Sather & Church, Bankers, New York and San Francisco.
E. J. Townsend, No. 6 Wall street, New York.
Turnbull & Walton, San Francisco.
James Mills & Co., Sacramento City.
Rhodes & Sturgen, Sacramento City Bank, at Sac. City.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

P. S.—Shippers please ship to us at San Francisco, and Francisco, and we then give them the advantages of both markets. oct24

D. O. MILLS AND CO.
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
Bills of Exchange, at Sight, or on Time,
Upon New York, and all the other principal cities of the United States.
Gold Dust purchased at the highest rates.
Gold Dust shipped and insured.
Drafts on San Francisco.
Collections made on reasonable terms.
Deposits received and placed in a perfectly fire proof safe.
D. O. MILLS, Sacramento City.
JAMES MILLS, San Francisco.
oct24 E. J. TOWNSEND, 106 Wall st, N. Y

RHODES, PURDY AND McNULTY,
BANKERS,
Corner Second and K St, Sacramento City, Cal.

Make remittances in large or small sums to all parts of the United States. Receive deposits, negotiate loans, buy and sell bank notes, certificates of deposits, etc. Make collections, forward treasure, and transact promptly all business of the nature of banking entrusted to them.
o24 3m

L. P. AND S. S. CRANE,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES,

Have constantly on hand a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery and Stationery.

Also, Pure Sperm, Polar, Fish, and Tanners' Oil.

Front street, between J and K streets, corner 4th, Sacramento city. oct24

BARR AND GRIGGS,
JOHN C. BARR. GEORGE GRIGGS.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c. &c.
FRONT STREET, BETWEEN L AND M STREETS,
Sacramento City, California. dec12

CITY SHOE STORE.
T. S. MITCHELL & A. K. P. HARMON,
No. 83 J Street, Sacramento City.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hosiery, Gloves, Leather, Shoe Thread and Shoe Findings. Also, India Rubber and Oil Clothing. oct24

F. W. THAYER,
COUNSELLER & ATTORNEY AT LAW,
J STREET, FOUR DOORS ABOVE FOURTH STREET,
oct24 Sacramento City. 3m

PRICES REDUCED
AT G. H. JOHNSON'S DAGUERREAN GALLERY,
And Furnishing Establishment.

MR. JOHNSON, in returning his thanks to the generous and discriminating public for the very liberal support which has been tendered him, would most respectfully solicit a continuation of the same, at his new rooms, No. 83 J street, Brick Row, between 3d and 4th streets, Sacramento city, which have been fitted up in the most costly style on purpose for the business, and will rate second to none in the United States.

This establishment was the first permanently located one of the kind on the Pacific, and shall remain the same as it ever has been, the best.

A fine assortment of framed cases, casket c. constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

Pictures taken, copied, cleansed or cased. Also, views of buildings, and persons taken after death if desired.

The trade furnished with apparatus, plated cases, chemicals, etc. Also, instruction given in the art.

The public are invited to call and examine specimens.
oct21 tf

ARMSTRONG'S HOTEL,
On Second Street, Near D, Marysville.

THIS HOTEL (formerly known as the "Southern and Western"), having been entirely renovated and refitted, is now open for the reception of travelers and boarders. Its pleasant location, near the business portion of the city, offers inducements unsurpassed by any house here. Particular care is bestowed upon the sleeping apartments, while the table is supplied with the best the market affords. dec5

FANCY STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER INVITES THE ATTENTION OF his friends and the public generally to his stock of
French and American Staple and Fancy Goods,
Which he offers at the lowest market price, wholesale and retail, on J street, 3d store above 5th.
A. W. ALEXANDER.
Sacramento City, October, 1851. oct24

BEE HIVE.
J Street, Between 5th and 6th, Sacramento.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT has been much enlarged, with an addition of twenty-two Sleeping-rooms, a Reading Room, and a Parlor, airy and pleasant. It has a spacious Dining Room, and the tables are furnished with the best the market affords. Terms very moderate. The proprietor most respectfully returns thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him, and trusts by continued endeavors to merit the same in future.

Breakfast, from 6½ to 9.
Dinner, from 12 to 3.
Supper, from 6 to 9.

Pastry, Cakes, Oyster Stews, Ham and Eggs, and Hot Coffee, at all hours.

In connection with this establishment is an extensive BAKERY, and CANDY MANUFACTORY. Merchants can be supplied with fresh-made Candies, put up in assorted packages for the mines, at low prices. Wedding Pastry, ornamented cakes, snow-ball, and candy-pyramid cakes, iced jelly, and all kinds of Confectionary made to order, in a manner not to be surpassed in California. Great attention paid to this branch of the business, and all orders promptly filled.
Nov. 18th, 1851. CHARLES GRIFFITHS.

SAN FRANCISCO ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, March 1st, and continue 12 weeks.
Rev. F. E. Prevaux, A. M., Principal.
Mrs. L. D. Prevaux, } Teachers in the
Mrs. E. M. Parker, } Female Department.
Prof. J. G. Cartz, Teacher of Spanish.

It is the intention of the Trustees that this School shall afford all the advantages desirable in a first class Academy. The male department is considered the germ of a Collegiate Institution, and additional teachers and necessary apparatus will be procured as the wants of the pupils demand.

They purpose also to establish a Female Seminary. A separate room has been prepared for young ladies who will be under the care of Mrs. Prevaux and Mrs. Parker, formerly Preceptress of the "Female Institute," in this city. Boarding scholars will be furnished with board on reasonable terms.

TERMS.
Primary English classes, - - - $8 00 per month
Highest " and Latin, - - 10 00 "
French and Spanish, - - - 4 00 "
Drawing and Painting, Mino Chromatic,
Mezzotints, Poonah and Landscape
Painting, - - - - 6 00 "
Music—Piano Forte and Singing, - 12 00 "
Payment monthly, invariably in advance.
feb27 2m F. E. PREVAUX, for the Trustees.

EXCELSIOR SOAP.
Made by Caldwell, Payson & Co. N. Y.

WILL SAVE TO THE FAMILY AND MINER one half the labor of washing, simply by soaking the clothes, after rubbing on the soap, either by the use of hard, soft or salt water. It is not necessary to boil the water;—it is quite as effectual in cold water as hot. It will remove grease, paint, tar, printers' ink, etc. After soaking the clothes a few hours, give them a thorough rinsing, changing the water, and you will find the work is done, more easily and effectually than by the use of any other soap known. Any person disposed to give it a trial, can have samples gratuitously. Landing from the "Sword Fish and in store, 500 boxes, 75 lbs each ; 500 boxes 40 lbs. each ; 500 boxes, 20 each. Price, no higher than any other soap. For sale by the manufacturers' agents,
COIT & BEALS,
feb27 3mis Sansome street, near Clay.

BENJ'N B. COIT, M. D.
OFFICE—WASHINGTON STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE DUPONT STREET.
San Francisco, February 13, 1852. feb13

WHITCOMB & CO.
[Formerly Whitcomb & Peake.]
Sansome near Jackson Street,
OFFER FOR SALE.
1500 sacks, Chili Flour, late importations.
250 sacks fresh ground Corn Meal.
100 sacks Graham Flour from Oregon Wheat.
1000 sacks Chili and Central Am. Corn.
500 sacks Oregon Wheat and Oats.
150 sacks California Seed Barley.
1000 sacks Mexican and Chili Beans.
200 sacks Costa Rica and old Java Coffee.
150 sacks ground Oil Cake.
Sugars, Teas, Rice, Ginger, Gallego Flour, etc.
march 13tf

PURE COFFEE.

BROWN & BOVEE, North East corner of Jackson and Sansome streets, offer for sale, fresh Burnt and Ground COFFEE of the different qualities, and put up in large or small packages in quantities to suit. Rio and Java Coffee, the purity and freshness of which they guarantee.
March 12tf

PHOENIX BAKERY AND COFFEE HOUSE.

THE PROPRIETORS of the above establishment would inform their friends and the public generally that they have opened a new house, on Commercial street, south side, one door below Montgomery where will always be found a full supply of pies and cakes of our own manufacture, also, Beef Steaks and Mutton Chops, Fish, &c., the best the market will afford. We also pledge ourselves that no effort shall be wanting to make the above one of the best and cheapest establishments in the city.
mar5tf LOWE & CO.

JOHN C. FORY,

DEALER IN HARDWARE, AGRICULTURAL AND Mining Implements. On hand, Eagle and Premium Ploughs, Cradles, Churns, Garden Seeds, Store Trucks, Nails, Baskets, Tubs, Door Mats, Greenwood's Butts and Locks, Hollow ware, Stage Harness, together with a general assortment of building, domestic and fancy hardware, for sale either at wholesale or retail, at reasonable prices.

10 Ox Carts, well adapted for miners or farmers.
m1 1m Clay, between Montgomery and Sansom sts.

COLOMA
BLACKSMITH AND HARDWARE SHOP,
MINERS' TOOLS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has arrangements with the firms of Burge & Co., of Sacramento City, and Towne & VanWinkle of San Francisco, so that he is able to furnish mining implements of every description at a small advance upon San Francisco prices. He has also a blacksmith shop connected with the establishment, with competent smiths, for the shoeing of horses or the making of miners' implements. His stock on hand always includes Shovels, Hoes, Drills, Rakes Picks, Hammers, Sledges, Axes, Crowbars, Steel, Iron, Nails, Borax, Horse Nails, Blasting Implements, and Blasting and Rifle Powder, and a full supply of materials for Blacksmiths at a distance. He will forward orders for castings. With facilities thus for supplying and serving on the best terms, the miners of this region he requests the continued patronage of his former friends. J. C. BROWN.
Coloma, February 20, 1852. feb27

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CANDY AND CONFECTIONERY.

BEE HIVE, No. 142 *J street, Sacramento City*. This old established Steam Candy and Syrup Manufactory city and country dealers will always find at the BEE HIVE, an extensive and rich assortment of Ornamental and Fancy Cakes and Confectionery, fresh every day.

Also—Assorted rich Candy, in tin and wooden boxes, and glass jars, to order in packages, from 25 and 50, 75 and 100 lb. packages.

Preserved Fruits, Jellies, Jams and Meats, English Walnuts and Filberts, &c.

P. S. General assortment of rich fruit syrups. All articles warranted, or money returned.
feb 27tf CHAS. GRIFFITH.

RICH, RARE AND BEAUTIFUL!

EVERYBODY IS INVITED to call and examine the most splendid assortment of California GOLD JEWELRY ever exhibited in this city, designed and worked by the best artists from Paris, London, and New York. To be sold at prices that defy competition.
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
feb20 1m City Observatory, Clay street.

CONFECTIONARY AND PASTRY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD INVITE THE ATTENtion of their friends and the public, to their new Saloon, on Merchant street, where they will find, at all hours, hot coffee, tea, pies, cakes, pastry &c.

They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand confectionary of all kinds, at whole sale, to which they would call the attention of dealers in the city and from the country
o17 tf. R. MEIGS & CO.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have the largest stock of Books, Stationery and Cheap Publications in California, which they offer to the trade, country dealers and express men, as low as any other house in California. They are constantly receiving per express and clipper vessels all the new books published in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. Also, all the new patterns of fancy stationery, which makes their stock the best to purchase from in California. COOKE & LECOUNT,
Bookseller's and Stationer's Warehouse,
mar5 1m Wells & Co's Building, Montgomery st. Cal

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.,
Cor. California and Front streets,
feb27 San Francisco. tf

COCHITUATE BATHS, Sansome, near California st
The subscriber has refitted the above establishment with every convenience for bathing.

The shower, plunge and douche baths, can be taken separate or combined. Connected with the baths is an excellent hair dressing and shaving saloon. He flatters himself that no other like establishment in the city offers greater inducements to public patronage, than the COCHITUATE BATHS, and will endeavor to deserve a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.
feb 20tf E. H. FIELD.

THE BEST WATCH THE CHEAPEST!

The inferior Watches sold hitherto in San Francisco have discovered to purchasers the fact that a bad Watch is ever a source of annoyance and expense to the wearer. We are determined to remedy this by selling the finest quality of Watches only, and at no higher prices than are generally charged for those of inferior quality.

One of the firm is at present in London forwarding goods, and has made arrangements to have manufactured and transmitted a regular monthly supply.
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
feb10 1m City Observatory, Clay street.

ALTA FOUNDRY,
MARKET PLACE, FACING BATTERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Iron and Brass Castings of Every Description.
QUARTZ PULVERIZING MACHINERY,
SAW MILL IRONS,
And Machine work in general promptly executed.
Patterns made to order.
feb13tf G. M. HUTTON.

R. H. WALLER, COUNSELLOR AT LAW & NOTAry Public—office in Burton, Barron & Co.'s building, corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets, over Gregory's Express.

The subscriber tenders his services as conveyancer and general agent for the transaction of business, the loan of money, purchase and sale of stocks, care of estates, collection of rents, payment of taxes, assessments &c., &c., and pledges his faithful attention to such business as may be trusted to him. R. H. WALLER.

HEARNE & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERY, STEAMBOAT & SHIP STORES
GROCERIES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
f20 Pacific Wharf, between Battery and Front sts. tf

U. S. Land Commissioners.

The following is a synopsis of the organization and acts of the U. S. Land Commissioners in California:—

COMMISSIONERS.

Hon. Hiland Hall, of Vermont.
" Harry I. Thornton, of Alabama.
" James Wilson, of N. Hampshire.
Geo. W. Cooley, Esq., of Massachusetts' Law Agent.
Geo. Fisher, Esq., of Texas, Secretary.

CLERKS.

John R. Kittrel, of Mississippi.
Charles Hall, of Vermont.
John Clar, of California.
M. R. Palmer, of "
James T. Overstreet, California.
David F. Douglass, of Tennessee, Marshal.

On the 19th August, 1851, the Commissioners were required by the Secretary of the Interior, to meet at Washington City, on the 10th Sept. following, to enter upon the duties of their office.

On the 11th Sept., 1851, the President of the U. S., directed the Board to hold their first session at the City of San Francisco, in the State of California, on Monday, the 8th day of December, 1851, and to give public notice thereof accordingly; which was done on the same day by the Commissioners.

On the 8th Dec., 1851, Commissioners Hall and Wilson met at San Francisco. Commissioner Thornton, and Secretary Carr, absent. Adjourned to 31st December, 1851.

On the 31st Dec., 1851, the majority of the Board met; also the Law Agent present. Commissioner Thornton and Secretary Carr absent. Board organized in part, and proceeded to business, preliminary to its full organization, and adjourned to January 21st, 1852.

On the 21st Jan., 1852, the Board met and organized in full, appointing Commissioner Hall, Chairman. Adopted rules and regulations for its government and for the order of its proceedings, and ordered the same to be printed—containing the 8th and 9th articles of the treaty with Mexico, signed at Hidalgo, on the 2d Feb., 1848. The act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1851, creating the Board. The instructions to Commissioners from the Department of the Interior, of Sept. 11th, 1851; and the regulations of the Commissioners of the 10th Jan., 1852, for distribution and public information, declared its session permanent, and commenced receiving the petitions and notices of claimants.

On the 31st Jan., 1852, J. B. Carr resigned his office as Secretary, which having been accepted, Geo. Fisher was appointed on the 2d Feb. to fill the vacancy, *pro tem;* which appointment was on the 1st April, 1852, confirmed and made permanent.

On the 9th Feb., *additional regulations* were adopted, authorizing parties to contest the rights of the claimants by means of intervening, in the original cases.

The following is an extract from the Docket of the Board of Commissioners, viz:

LIST OF TITLES.

No. 1. Las Mariposas, *in the valley of the San Joaquin.*—11 square leagues; date of claim, Feb. 29th, 1844; now claimed by J. C. Freemont; originally, by Juan Bautista Alvarado; Attorneys, Jones, Tompkins, Strode and Lockwood.

2. Rancho de las Pulgas, *on the Bay of San Francisco.*—Date of claim, Dec. 10th, 1835; now claimed by Maria de la Soledad Ortega de Arguello; originally by Luis Arguello; Attorneys, Jones & Strode.

3. Suisun, *in Sonoma.*—4 square leagues; date of claim, January 28th, 1842; now claimed by Archibald A. Ritchie; originally by Francisco Solano; Attorneys, Halleck, Peachy & Billings.

4. Rancho de San Antonio, *Contra Costa Co.* Date of claim, Aug. 16, 1820; now claimed by Vicente Peralta and others. Attorneys, Irving & Rose.

5. Mission of Dolores, *near San Francisco.*—200 varas; date of claim, July 20th, 1843; now claimed by Thomas Jefferson Smith; originally by Domingo Feliz; Attornies, Jones, Tompkins & Strode.

6. New Helvetia, *Valley of Sacramento.*—11 square leagues; date of claim, June 18th, 1841; now claimed by Roland Gelston; originally, by Augustus Sutter; L. D. Brown, Attorney.

7. Las Ubas, *Santa Clara co.*—3 Spanish leagues date of claim, June 14, 1842; now claimed by Bernard Murphy; originally by Lorenzo Pinedo; Attornies, Jones, Tompkins & Strode.

8 Potrero, *de Santa Clara.*—1 square league; date of claim, Feb. 29th, 1844; now claimed by Robert F. Stockton; originally by Jas. Alexander Forbes; Attorneys, Halleck, Peachy & Billings.

9. Niroma, *Santa Babara Co.*—Date of claim, April 5th, 1837; now claimed by Wm. G. Dana; originally by Guillermo Dana; Attorneys, Halleck, Peachy & Billings.

10. Las Mariposas.—11 square leagues; date of claim, Sept. 19, 1843; now claimed by Emilius Voss; originally by Manuel Castanares; Attorney, R. Rose.

11. Island of Yerba Buena, *Bay of San Francisco.*—Date of claim, Nov. 18th, 1838.—now claimed by Joel S. Polack and others; originaly by Juan Jose Castro; Attorney, Roderick N. Morrison.

12. Guenoc, *Sonoma Co.*—6 square leagues; date of claim, Aug. 8th, 1845; now claimed by Archibald A. Ritchie; originally by George Rock; Attorneys, Halleck, Peachy & Billings.

13. San Julian, *Santa Barbara Co.*—6 square leagues; date of claim, Aug. 8th, 1845—now claimed by Jose de la Guerra y Noriega; originally by same; Attorneys, Halleck, Peachy & Billings.

14 Acalanes, *Contra Costra.*—1 square league; date of claim. Aug. 1st. 1844; now claimed by Elam Brown; originally by Candelario Valencia. Attorneys Jones, Tompkins & Strode.

15. Lompoc, *Santa Barbara.*—date of claim, April 15th, 1837; now claimed by Joaquin and Jose A. Carrillo; originally by same; Attorneys, Halleck, Peachy & Billings.

16. Sonoma.—8 square leagues; date of claim, Sept. 28th, 1841; now claimed by Josefa Carillo, Fitch and others; originally by Henry D. Fitch; Attorneys, Halleck, Peachy & Billings.

17. Mission of Dolores.—1 square league; date of claim, Dec. 23d, 1845; now claimed by Jose de Jesus Noe; originally by same; Attorneys, Clark, Taylor & Beckh.

18. Island of Los Angeles, *Bay of San Francisco.*—Date of claim, June 11th 1839; now claimed by Antonia Ma Osio, originally by same. Attorney, John Parrott.

19. Canada de Pogolome, *Marin Co.*—2 square leagues; date of claim, Feb. 12, 1844; now claimed by Antonio Casares, originally by same; Attorneys, Halleck, Peachy & Billings.

20. Rancho de las Aromitas y Agua Caliente, *Monterey Co.*—3 square leagues; date of claim, Oct. 12, 1835; now claimed by Juan Miguel Anzar; originally by Juan Anzar; Attorneys, Jones, Tompkins & Strode.

21. Canada de Raimudo.—2½ leagues long and ½ leagues in width; date of claim, Aug. 3d, 1840; now claimed by Maria Luisa Greer and others; originally by John Coppinger; Attorneys, Clarke, Taylor & Beckh.

22. Santa Clara, Santa Ana and Quien Sabe.—10 square leagues and 6 square leagues; date of claim, April 19th, 1839; now claimed by Juan Miguel Anzar; originally by Manuel Larios and Juan Anzar; Attorneys, Jones, Tompkins & Strode.

23. Bodega Rancho, *Bodega.*—Eight square leagues; date of claim, Sept. 14, 1844; now claimed by Stephen Smith, originally by the same; Attorney, Stephen Smith.

24. Blucher Ranch, *Sonoma Co.*—6 square leagues; date of claim, Oct. 14th, 1844; now claimed by Stephen Smith; originally by Juan Vioget; Attorney, Stepheh Smith.

25. San Francisco de las Llagas, *Santa Clara Co.*—6 square leagues; date of claim, Feb. 3d, 1834; now claimed by Daniel and Bernard Murphy; originally by Carlos Castro; Attorneys, Jones, Tompkins & Strode.

26. Las Tolenas, *Solano Co.*—three square leagues; date of claim, March 10th, 1840; now claimed by Dolores Riesgo and others; originally by Francisco Armijo; Attorneys, Clarke, Taylor & Beckh.

27. San Miguelito de Trinidad.—5 square leagues; date of claim, July 24th, 1841; now claimed by Jose Rafael Gonzales; originally by same; Attorneys, Clarke, Taylor & Beckh.

28. Buenaventura, *Valley of Sacramento*; 6 square leagues; date of claim, Dec. 4, 1844; now claimed by Pearson B. Reading; originally by same; Attorneys, Crosby & Rose.

29. Mission of Dolores *Curtiduria del Establecimiento de Dolores.*—200 varas square; date of claim, May 2d, 1846; now claimed by Thomas Dorland, originally by Tribio Fanfaran; Attorneys, Brown, Hanna & Tracy.

30. Rincon de las Salinas y Potrero Viejo, *San Francisco Co.*—1 square league; date of claim, Oct. 10, 1839; now claimed by Carmen Sibrian de Bernal y Jose Cornelio Bernal; originally by Jose C. Bernal; Attorneys, Halleck, Peachy & Billings.

31. Guadalazca.—Date of claim, May 6th, 1836; now claimed by Isabel Yorba, originally by same; Attorneys, same as above.

32. Guilicos, *Frontiers north of San Francisco*; date of claim, Nov. 20th 1837; now claimed by Juan Wilson; originally by same; Attorney, Fredk. Griffin.

33. Settlement of Dolores.—200 varas square; date of claim, July 18, 1845; present claimants Eustaguio y Jose Ramon Valencia, original same; attorney W. Schleiden.

34. Settlement of Dolores.—50 varas square; date of claim Nov. 18, 1840; present claimant, Candelavio Valencia, original same—No 2, same locality, 100 varas square; date of claim, May 18, 1841; claimant same as above; attorney, W. Schleiden.

35. Orestimbo, *near San Joaquin River.*—6 sq. leagues; date of claim, Feb. 21st, 1844; present claimant Sebastian Nunez, original, same; attorneys Clarke, Taylor and Beckh.

36. Cauada de la Corte Madera.—2 square leagues, more or less; date of claim May 1st, 1844; present claimant, Maximo Martinez, original same; attorneys same as above.

37. San Luis Gonzaga, *Mariposa Co.*—Date of claim Dec. 3d, 1843; now claimed by Juan Perez Pacheco, originally by Francisco Rivera; attorneys same as above.

38. San Jose de Gracia, *alias* Simi, *Santa Barbara Co.*—Date of claim 1795; now claimed by Jose de la Guerra y Noriega, originally by Patricio Javier y Miguel Pico; attorneys H. P. and B.

39. Mission of San luis Obispo.—1000 varas square; date of claim, Sept. 18, 1842; present claimant Victor Linares, original same; attorneys same as above.

40. Calloyome, *Sonoma Co.*—3 square leagues; date of claim, June 17, 1845; now claimed by Archibald A. Ritchie and Paul S. Forbes, originally by Robert T. Ridley; attorneys H. P. and B.

41. Suey, *San Luis Obispo Co.*—5 Square leagues, date of claim, April 6th 1837; now claimed by Ramona Carrillo de Wilson; originally by Romona Carrillo; Attorneys, Halleck Peachy & Billings.

42. Arroyo de la Laguna, *Branciforte Co.*—1 Square league; date of claim, June 12th, 1840; now claimed by James and Squire Williams; originally by Gil Sanchez; Attorneys, Crosby & Rose.

43. Muniz, *Mendocino Co.*—4 Square leagues, date of claim, Dec. 4th, 1845; present claimant, Manuel Torres; original, same; Attorneys, Clark, Taylor & Beckh.

44. Laguna de San Antonio, *Marin Co.*—6 Square leagues; date of cleim, Nov. 5th, 1845; present claimant, Bartolme Bojorgnez; original, same; Attorneys, Clark, Taylor & Beckh.

45. Arroya de San Antonio, *Marin Co.*—3 Square leagues; date of claim, Oct. 8, 1844; now claimed by Thos. B. Valentine; originally by Juan Miranda; Attorneys, Jones, Tompkins & Strode.

46. Mission of San Francisco.—200. Varas; date of claim, August 20th, 1843; now claimed by Thomas Jefferson Smith; originally by Domingo Feliz; Attorneys, same as above.

47. San Justo, *Monterey Co.*—4 Square leagues; date of claim, April 15th, 1839; now claimed by Francisco Perez Pacheco; originally by Jose Castro; Attorneys, Clark, Taylor & Beckh.

48. Santa Manuela, *San Luis Obispo Co.*—Date of claim, April 6th, 1837; present claimant, Francisco Branch; original, same; Attorneys, Halleck, Peachy & Billings.

49. Sespe, *Santa Barbara Co.*—6 square leagues; date of claim, Nov. 9th, 1833. Present claimant, Carlos Antonio Carrillo; original, same; Attorneys, Halleck, Peachy & Billings.

50. Huerta de Romualdo, *San Luis Obispo Co.*—1-10 square league; date of claim, July 10th, 1846; now claimed by John Wilson, originally by Romualdo; Attorneys, Halleck, Peachy & Billings.

51. *In the Mission of San Buenaventura.*—400 varas; date of claim, March 24th, 1846; present claimant, Fernando Pico; original, same; Attorneys, Halleck, Peachy & Billings.

52. La Polka, *a part of the Rancho de Ysidore, Santa Clara Co.*—1 square league; date of claim, July 19, 1844; present claimant, Bernard Murphy; original, Ysabel Ortega; Attorneys. Jones, Tompkins & Strode.

53. *Near the top of the Auras, San Pedro and Buribusi.*—1 square league; date of claim, May 1st, 1844; present claimant, Domingo Feliz; original, same; Attorneys. Clarke, Taylor & Beckh.

54. Encinal and Buena Esperanza, *Monterey Co.*—2 square leagues originally, and 1 square league additional; date of claims, Nov. 29, 1833 and April 12th, 1839; present claimant, David Spence, original, same; Attorney, David Spence.

55. Quien Sabe, *San Joaquin Co.*—6 square leagues; date of claim, April 15th, 1836; present claimant, Francisco Castillo Negrete; original, same; Attorney, John Parrot.

56. San Joaquin, or Rosa Morada, *Santa Clara Co.*—2 square leagues; date of claim, April 1st. 1836; now claimed by Cruz Cervantes; originally by same; Attorneys, Jones, Thompkins & Strode.

57. Los Putos, *Solano Co.*—10 square leagues; date of claim, Jan. 27, 1843; present claimant Juan Manuel, Vaca and Juan Felipe Pena, original, same; attorneys, Jones, Tompkins and Strode.

58. Seno de Mallocones, and plain of Aguas Calientes, *Napa Co.*—4 square leagues; date of claim, Oct. 14, 1843, present claimant, Jose de los Santos Barreyesa, original same; attorney, F. P. Tracy.

59. Moristut, *Napa Co.*—2 square leagues; date of claim, Oct. 14, 1843; present claimant, Lovett P. Rockwell and Thomas P. Knight, original, Jose de los Santos Barreyesa; attorney J. D. Bristol.

60. Santa Rita, *Contra Costa Co.*—Date of claim, April 10, 1839; present claimant, Jose Dolores Pacheco, original same; attorneys, Jones, Tompkins and Strode.

61. San Geronimo, *San Luis Obispo Co.*—2 square leagues; date of claim, Oct. 34, 1842; present claimant, Rafael Villavicencio, original same; attorneys same as above.

62. Turiatac, *Santa Clara Co.*—1 square league, date of claim, Oct. 22, 1835; present claimant, Antonio and Faustino German, original, same; attorneys same as above.

63. Ausyamas, *Santa Clara and Tuolumne Cos.* 2 square leagues and 2 additional; dates of claim, Nov. 26, 1833, and Feb. 6, 1836; present claimant Francisco Perez Pacheco, original, same; attorneys Clark, Taylor and Beckh.

64. San Felipe, *Santa Clara and Tuolumne Cos.*—3 square leagues; date of claim April 1st, 1836; present claimant Francisco Perez Pacheco, original, same; attorneys C. T. and B.

65. Balsa de San Felipe, *Monterey Co.*—2 square leagues; date of claim, Oct. 14, 1840; claim, present and original, Francisco Perez Pacheco; attorneys C. T. & B.

66. Guadalupe, *San Luis Obispo Co.*—Date of claim March 21st, 1840; claimants present and original, Diego Olivera and Teodoro Arellanes; attorneys Halleck, Peachy & Billings.

67. Cuyama, *Santa Barbara Co.*—5 square leagues; date of claim, April 24, 1843; now claimed by Maria Antonia de la Guerra and Lataillade, originally by Jose Maria Rajo; attorneys, H. P. & B.

68. Novato, *Marin Co.*—2 square leagues; date of claim, April 16, 1839; now claimed by assignees of Bezer Simmons; originally, by Fernando Feliz; attorneys H. P. & B.

69. Roblar de La Miseria, *Sonoma Co.*—4 square leagues; date of claim, Nov. 21st, 1845; now claimed by Daniel Wright and others, originally by Juan Nepomuceno Padilla; attorneys, Weller, Sutherland and Carr.

70. Laguna de Santos Calle, *Yolo Co.*—11 square leagues; date of claim, Dec. 29, 1845; now claimed by Edmond L. Brown, originally by Victor Prudoa and Marcos Baca; attorney, Tod Robinson.

71. Olompali, *Marin Co.*—2 square leagues; date of claim, Oct. 22d, 1843; present claimant Camilo Ynitia, originally, same; attorneys Irving and Rose.

72. San Pedro, Santa Margarita *and* Las Gallinas, *Marin Co.*—5 square leagues; date of claim Feb. 14, 1844; present and original claimant, Timoteo Murphy; attorneys Irving, Fair and Rose.

73. Rincon del Alisal, *Santa Clara Co.*—600 varas; date of claim, Dec. 28th, 1844; present claimant Julian and Fernando, sons of Santos, Neophites of Santa Clara Mission; original claimants, Santos and his sons Julian and Fernanco; Attorney, J. F. Hill.

74. City of San Francisco.—200 by 100 varas; date of claim, May 21st, 1839; present and original claimants, Jacob Luis Leese and Salvador Vallejo; Attorney S. L. Burritt.

75. San Juan Bautista, *Santa Clara Co.*—2 square leagues; date of claim, March 30th, 1844; present and original claimant, Augustine Narvaez; Attorney, C. E. Mount.

76. Monte del Diablo.—4 square leagues; date of claim, July 26, 1834; present and original claimant, Salvio Pacheco. Attorney, Salvio Pacheco.

77. Las Pocitas.—2 square leagues; date of claim, April 10th, 1839; original and present claimants, Jose Noriega and Roberto Livermot. Attorneys, Jones, Tompktns & Strode.

78. Agua Caliente.—2 square leagues; date of claim, April 4th, 1839; present and original claimant, Fulgencio Higuera; Attorneys, same as above.

Canada de los Baqueros.—Date of claim, Feb. 29th, 1841; now claimed by Robert Livermore; originally, by Francisco Alviso and others; Attorneys same as above.

80. Tinicasia, *near the Mission of San Rafael.* 1 square league; date of claim, 1841; now claimed by Timothy Murphy in behalf of San Rafael Indians; originally by San Rafael Indians; Attorneys, Irving & Rose.

[To be continued.]

Shall we have the Maine Law?

Horace Greely thus boldly and bravely advocates the enactment of a Maine Law by the State of New York. Stand to it, Mr. Greely, and God speed the right:—

"That we shall have it from our present Legislature, we cannot predict; but, 'we won't have anything else.' No thirty gallon abomination can be turned down the throats of the earnest advocates of Temperance; and, even if the Legislature should pass it, (as it will not,) we repudiate it in advance, and will be in no way responsible for it. What the Temperance men demand is not the *regulation* of the liquor traffic, but its *destruction;* not that its evils be circumscribed (idle fancy!) or veiled, but that they be, to the extent of the State's ability, utterly eradicated. Such a law we are all willing to stand under and (if such be its fate) fall with; but no shilly-shally legislation can endure, and it would be good for nothing if it would. Stave in the heads of the barrels; put out the fires of the distillery; confiscate the demijohns, bottles and glasses, which have been polluted with the infernal traffic; but no act screening great mischief-makers and bearing down on little ones can possibly be fastened on the advocates of Temperance. They disown and loathe it.

For our own part, we are opposed to legalizing the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors for medicinal, mechanical, or any other purpose. There is no need of it, and great harm in it. That alcohol may be useful in various contingencies we do not dispute; for arsenic, opium and other poisons are so; and it is not probable that this single member of the family should have no good end whatever. Let alcohol—pure, undiluted alcohol—be manufactured and sold without license; let doctors and others use it as they shall see fit; but this undisguised poison no one would drink; and we protest against all tampering with, coddling up and disguising it so that the ignorant, the simple, the victims of depraved appetite, shall be tempted to imbibe it where they would reject the naked poison. All such weaving of snares for the feet of the unwary is indefensible, is demoniac, and ought to be prohibited by law.

"But the people are not ready for such stringent legislation." Well, sir, if you think they are not, take hold and help us make them ready! *We* maintain that they *are*, and that the Maine Law, in all its primitive rigor, would be sustained by fifty thousand majority of the legal voters of our State, and carried into full execution within a year after its passage. Legislators! will you oblige us by submitting it to the people?

At all events, we stand on "54 40 or fight." The struggle is only begun at any rate, and will be prosecuted through a series of years whether the Maine Law passes this winter or not. As to "breaking down the party," and all that, it would be just the same whether the law passes this winter or not. Temperance men and rum-sellers will keep their eye on the main chance, and let politics ride behind. The next Legislature will be chosen with express reference to the Maine Law, whether it shall or shall not have been previously enacted. We believe the enactment of the law now, by driving thousands out of the traffic, will render the question far less troublesome hereafter. But, now or hereafter, the Maine Law must come! We, who demand it, are willing to work and able to wait. We have just tried five years of "moral suasion," and find that rum has gained on us every day. We shall now try five years' legal suasion, if necessary, and see how that will operate. Gentlemen politicians! choose whether to stand with us or against us, but do not imagine any fence will last long enough to hold you in an equivocal position. The fight is on, and will continue until it is clearly and finally decided whether rum or temperance shall prevail in the State. Unless you believe rum is to be the victor, why not take your stand at once for Temperance, and have the question settled?

Rome and the Pope.

We take the following from the *Tribune:*

From the private letter of a friend who has just returned to Rome, after three years absence, we have the following graphic account of the melancholy city—

"Old Rome is as solemn and serious as ever. The spirit of liberty smoulders in the hearts of the people, a curse lies in the bottom of their cup, like the single strawberry that lay in the glass of Alderman Faulkner of convivial memory. But all is suppressed, and even complaints are made in a very undertone, for French sentries and troops clog the streets, and spies abound who, for a lightly spoken word, offer themselves as Cicerones to a prison. More than thirty thousand Romans are among the missing—within stone walls or in exile—and many of those that remain have permission to walk in the open air out of their houses only a few hours in the day. This is very sad to us who remember the pomp and glorification of 1848—the great hopes that flamed in the forehead of Italian liberty. Now the Pope cautiously drives about, surrounded by guards, amid a silent and distrustful people. The Cardinals make a puppet of him, and fill up his time with church ceremonies, so that what with his changing his dress and muttering of *Pax vobiscum* and *in nomine Domini*—and having censers swung at him, and festalizing saints, the poor old man gets no time to do anything for his people. I truly pity him, for what spectacle is sadder than a potentate in a position from which he might command the world, who from utter weakness of purpose suffers the golden opportunity to slip ever through his fingers, and constantly betrays the hopes of the world and his own happiness."

The *Tribune* editorially remarks:

"Of the Pope's recent offer of a block of marble from the Temple of Peace in Rome, to the Washington Monument, we cannot feel any great admiration. Personally, we doubt not, the Holy Father is a mild, well-meaning, and weak man, who may fairly be supposed to regard with respect the character of Washington. But there is no fitness in his helping to build a monument to the Father of a people, whose principles, political and religious, are diametrically opposed to his own. It is a meaningless act. To the Pope—if he be a logical Pope—Washington is a heretic and a trator. Besides this, there is worse than Vandalism, or modern Egyptianism, in destroying the grand old Roman remains. It is precisely as if the Americans of a few centuries hence, should send a stone from the Washington Monument—if it be ruined then—to some other country, to assist in the erection of some other memorial. Let the Pope quarry the marble, if he must do something, and send us a virgin block. Let him imitate that predecessor who forbade the nobles to plunder the material of their palaces from the Coliseum, which was on the broad way to utter destruction from that cause, and not the one who stripped the bronze from the Pantheon, for the canopy of the high altar on St. Peters.

Singular Calculation.—The following is from "Dicken's Household Words:" "Imagine a railroad from here to the sun. How many hours is the sun from us? Why, if we were to send a baby in an express train, going incessantly a hundred miles an hour, without making any stoppages, the baby would grow to be a boy—the boy would grow to be a man, the man would get old and die without seeing the sun, for it is distant more than a year from us. But what is this compared to Neptune's distance? Had Adam and Eve started by our railway, at the rate of fifty miles an hour, they would not have been there yet, for Neptune is more than six thousand years from the centre of our system."

Politeness at Home.—Always speak with the utmost politeness and deference to your parents and friends. Some children are polite and civil everywhere else except at home, but there they are coarse and rude enough. Shameful!

Nothing sits so gracefully upon children, and nothing makes them so lovely, as habitual respect and dutiful deportment towards their parents and superiors. It makes the plainest face beautiful, and gives to every common action a nameless but peculiar charm.

"My son, hear the instruction of thy father, and forsake not the law of thy mother, for they shall be an ornament of grace unto thy head, and chains about thy neck."—*Prov.* i, 8, 9.

Chinese Thermometer.—The Chinese, says a missionary, use little fire, and measure cold by thickness of jackets. Three jackets cold, is moderately cool: six jackets cold, is keen; and from ten to fifteen jackets cold, is extremely severe.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAMES KING, OF WILLIAM, EXCHANGE ON
George Peabody, Esq..........London.
Messrs. Cammann & Whitehouse..New York.
Messrs. J. Corning & Co..........New Orleans.
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And on Messrs. Corcoran & Riggs—
Payable at their office..........Washington City.
" Merchants' Bank of Boston, Boston.
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BANKERS, MONTGOMERY STREET, BETWEEN Clay and Commercial. Refer to and draw on
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Good clean Gold Dust bought at $17 per oz., or forwarded, covered by insurance, to the United States. sep12

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PURCHASERS OF GOLD DUST.
State and City Stocks
Bought and sold on commission. Office corner Montgomery and Merchant streets, San Francisco oct24 tf

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JACKS & WOODRUFF, IMPORTERS OF WATCHES and JEWELRY, 274 Montgomery st, between Washington and Merchant streets,—where may be found a splendid assortment of fine London, Duplex, Lever, and Lapine Watches with diamond backs, received per last steamer and manufactured to order, and which for beauty and workmanship and accuracy of time, cannot be surpassed.
Also, diamond, ruby, emerald, and opal jewelry of the richest description and most fashionable patterns; together with splendid silver tea sets, cups, spoons, knives and forks.
We invite all who are in want of suitable presents for the holidays, to call and examine our stock.
Jewelry of every description manufactured from California gold. o17 6t
Also, just received, per Tennessee, Magic Hunting London Watches, Levi Brown's Gold Pens, Cuff Pins, &c.

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Also, new and standard music and tutors for the voice and all instruments.
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Theological Books.—
Supplement to Comprehensive Commentary, Encyclopedia, of Religious Knowledge, Gesenius' Hebrew and English Lexicon, Biblia Hebraica, Spalding's System of Divinity, Edwards' Complete Works, 4 vols, Horne's Introduction, 2 vols, Hebrew Chrestomathy (Stuart), Hebrew Grammar (Stuart), Cruden's Concordance, Barne's Notes on Isaiah, 2 vols, Do. on the Gospels, 2 vols, Do. on Ephesians, etc., Do. on Corinthians, 2 vols, Do. on Acts, 2 vols, Robinson's Harmony of the Gospels (English), Principles of Interpretation (Ernesti), Way of Life (Hodge), Bunyan's Holy War, Common Prayer, Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, with notes, Mason on Self Knowledge, Venn's Complete Duty of Man, Clarke's Scripture Promises, Bible not of Man, Confession of Faith, Congregationalism and Methodism, German Bible, Dowling's History of Romanism.
Classical Books.—
Cooper's Virgil, Horace Delphini, Smart's Cicero, Jacob's Latin Reader, Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, Goodrich's Greek Grammar, Tacitus, Leverett's Latin Lexicon, Andrew's and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, Cicero de Officiis, Telemachus, Cleveland's Latin Grammar, Arrian.
Miscellaneous.—
Webster's Dictionary, Memoirs of Rev. H. Martyn, Memmoir of Susanna Anthony, Plutarch's Lives, Jarvis' Physiology, Comstock's Philosophy, Ohio Historical Collections, Watson's Apology for the Bible, Macguffie's Eclectic 4th Reader, Day's Art of Elecution, Patton's Lectures to Young Men, Hone's Book of Health and Medicine, Wayland's Moral Science, Shakespeare, Beck's Botany, Morrison's Counsel to Young Men, English Reader, Young's Night Thoughts, Proverbial Philosophy, Butler's Analogy, with questions, Musical Composition, Porter's Rhetorical Reader, D. Aubigne's Reformation 4 vols., Wocester's History, Modern Infidelity (Robert Hall), Map of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, Do. of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Perrin's Fables, Donnegan's Greek and English Lexicon, Meadow's French and English Dictionary, Upham's Interior Life, Modern Infidelity, Knapp's Theology, Day on the Will, Wayland's Political Economy, Butler's Analogy, Whateley's Rhetoric, Vital Christianity, Bible History of Prayer, Dick's Works, Cousin's Psychology, Robinson's Greek and English Lexicon, Mc Culloch's Geographical Dictionary, Mosheim's Church History, Neander's Church History, Finney's Theology, Dwight's Theology, Jahn's Archeology, Whateley's Reformation, Classical Antiquities, Greece and the Greeks, Fleetwood's Life of Christ, Macauley's Miscellanies, Abbott's Young Christian, Milton' Works.
Mathematics.—
Davies—Bourdon, Legendre, Analytical Geometry, Surveying and Calculus. Olmsted's Astronomy, with supplement.

THE IRVING.
MESSRS. DUMARTHERAY & CO. LATE AT the head of Delmonico's, have the honor to inform their former patrons and friends, and the public generally, that they have opened their New Restaurant, located in Montgomery, near Washington street, and directly opposite their old house. They pledge themselves that no efforts shall be wanting on their part to maintain the standing which they flatter themselves they have established in California, and they trust by strict attention to their guests, to receive a share of public patronage.
F. DUMARTHERAY
ARMAND HIVERT,
aug1 tf H. G. GIANNINI.

STAGE LINE FOR SAN JOSE.
HALL & CRANDALL, Proprietors.—Fare reduced On and after the 15th inst. the price of passage to San Jose will be reduced to $10. The stage leaves Berford & Co's. office (in the California Exchange, corner of Clay and Kearny streets), every morning at 8 o'clock, precisely; also the Mansion House, in San Jose, daily, at 7 o'clock, A. M.
At considerable expense, two new and very superior coaches have been added to the line, thereby promoting the comfort of the passengers. All the sandy part of the road is planked, and the stages now make the trip in very quick time.
The Agents of the line will be happy to give passengers any information or advice that may be needed.
There will also a stage leave Berford & Co's. every Monday and Thursday mornings at 8 o'clock, for Monterey arriving there the following evening.
San Francisco, Nov. 21st, 1851.

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California Gold and Specimen Work, constantly on hand, and manufactured to any desired pattern, by experienced workmen. Fine Gold and Silver Watches, cased heavily expressly for my trade, received by every steamer; together with every variety of rich jewelry, Diamond Work, Chinese Jewelry, Fancy Goods, &c.
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BAILEY & GILBERT, OIL MANUFACTURERS, Pine street, between Sansome and Battery, have on hand and are constantly manufacturing pure bleached sperm oil, well recommended for machinery; bleached polar oil, and winter strained lard oil, in packages to suit purchasers, and the quality guaranteed.
On hand—3000 gallons pure sperm oil; 15,000 gallons polar oil; 3000 gallons lard oil; 1000 gallons winter strained polar oil. BAILEY & GILBERT,
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Accompanying the mail boats will also be dispatched a sea steamer with every accommodation, carrying passengers at reduced rates, touching only at Acapulco.
The connection with Oregon will be maintained by the steamer Columbia, leaving with the semi-monthly mails from Panama, and returning in time to connect with the mails leaving San Francisco on the 1st and 15th.
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The line in the Pacific is maintained by seventeen steamers, with an aggregate of 15,000 tons register, and in the Atlantic, by nine steamers of upwards of 16,000 tons.
This Company offers to the public the greatest degree of comfort and security, their commanders being selected for their great experience, and their numerous boats insuring immediate relief in case of accident of any kind.
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INDEPENDENT LINE FOR SACRAMENTO CITY, touching at BENICIA.
The new and splendid steamer ANTELOPE, Capt. John Van Pelt, commenced her trips from Central Wharf, on Saturday, Feb. 21st, and will hereafter leave Central Wharf every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P. M. and returning, leave Sacramento on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 P. M.
Freight and passage at the lowest rates.
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DAILY TO SACRAMENTO CITY, MARYSVILLE AND NEVADA.—F. & Co. have safes in their express rooms, on board the fast steamers Senator, New World, and Gov. Dana, for the security of treasure entrusted to them, which is always accompanied by faithful messengers. Orders, bills, packages, etc., forwarded, and all business pertaining to an express promptly attended to. F. & Co. is the only firm in the Valley of the Sacramento connecting with Messrs. Adams & Co., on whom they are authorized to draw Bills of Exchange for any amount, payable in New Orleans, New York, and all the principal cities of the Atlantic States.
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We have safes of our own on board the fastest steamers, for the security of treasure, and feel that we can offer to the public every advantage of a well conducted Express.
References in Stockton—Capt. C. M. Weber, Maj. R. P. Hammond, Hon. Samuel Purdy, Walter Herron, and others.
nov7] REYNOLDS, TODD & CO.

IMPORTANT TO AGRICULTURISTS.—Just received a number of Agricultural Patent Office Reports, containing—1st. A review of Principal Crops; 2. Study of Soils; 3. Fruit Culture; 4th. Sheep Husbandry; 5th. Communications on the various manners of Farming in all parts of the Unnited States; 5th. Meteorological Tables; 7th. Statistical information—at NOISY CARRIER'S
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